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M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1874. NO. 125.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

The Singerly Relief Bill.

Resolution to Correct and Record Coat of Arms.

JUDICIAL SALARY BILL.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, February 6, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. Rutan called up the bill providing for the settlement of the claims of State Printer Singerly, which was passed to a second reading.

Mr. Graham read a bill regulating the sale of medicine.

Mr. Anderson introduced a joint resolution to correct and record the coat of arms; also an act charging venue in civil and criminal cases.

The Speaker announced that he would sign the resolution to pay for the investigation of the Cassville school—which he did.

The Senate then adjourned until Tuesday.

HOUSE.

The order of the day being the Judicial Salary bill it was called up, and the yeas and nays on Ramey's amendment, which reduced the salaries, was called and it was lost. Yeas 38; nays 46.

The bill regulating the taxing of corporations passed first reading.

A heavy snow has been falling all day.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 5, 1874.

The House again spent all its available time in gabbling over the increase of judicial salaries. The members generally are evidently very tired of the wearisome, never-ending stream of babble on an exhausted subject; but it still goes on, and will, until the House musters up pluck enough to change the hour of adjournment and resolve to sit it out.

The whole argument is comprised in a nutshell. The pretense that judges are an august body of men who are lifted out of the category of ordinary mortals, and must be fed on ambrosia and nectar, the food of the goods, which is assumed to be costly, is all very nice to those who think it is the easiest thing in the world to vote away other people's money; but when you come down to the simple question, would the people, if this thing were left to them, vote for the proposed increase? the matter is settle without need of futher talk. There is not a representative on the floor of the House, outside of Philadelphia, who does not know that the people would do no such thing. Such members as Orvis and Brockway may feel able to set the popular will at defiance, because they calculate on the power of the party to put them through, no matter what they do; but the representative who lives upon the breath of his constituents cannot afford to speculate upon their endurance and tolerance. He is here to represent the people; and if he is satisfied that the people are opposed, just now, firmly and decidedly, to any increase of salaries or any addition to the public burdens, why should he feel tempted to do what he knows his people would not themselves do? Theories are pretty, and orators are skillful in painting the miseries of judges who have lived beyond their means; but facts are stubborn things, and the fact that the popular will is against an increase of salaries is too stubborn to be easily overcome. Let no member of the Legislature be foolish enough to believe that he can knock down a stone wall by butting his head against it.

The increase in the number of judges must reduce judicial labor, as well as increase the cost of the judiciary to the State. If, therefore, the salaries are kept at what they were, the judges will have less to do for the same pay, and the people will have to bear the burden of paying the additional judges. The new Judicial Apportionment bill creates 15 new judges; the Constitution adds two to the Supreme Court; and five Orphan's Court judges are created by the law pending for that purpose. Total, 22 new judges, at a cost to the State of $90,000 to $100,000 per annum. Is not that enough, of itself? Why, then, increase this new burden by raising the judges' salaries to a point that would require a second sum of $100,000 to pay them? That which is inevitable, the first $100,000, must be met; but the additional $100,000 is *not* inevitable; and every representative who can recall the result of the attempt to increase the Congressional pay, will do well to think twice before he votes to impose it.

The Senate has had forty-three bills printed, and after being in session only an hour to-day, had got through with all its work as far as it could go, and was compelled to adjourn because it had nothing to employ itself upon. The House, on the contrary, is away behind its work. It is trifling its time away. Let it work as hard as it will, it cannot now catch up with the Senate. The latter body has as many talkers in it as the House; but, somehow, the itch for talk has not yet assailed them.

Mr. Rutan reported the Judicial Apportionment bill to-day. The contents of this bill were sent by telegraph, last night.

The following bills were read in place in the Senate:

Mr. Rutan, an act declaring what officers are incompatible. It provides that any person holding an office under the legislative, executive or judiciary departments of the United States, including members of Congress, shall be incapable of holding at the same time the office of justice of the peace, mayor, recorder, burgess, alderman, resident physician of the lazaretto, constable, judge, inspector or clerk of elections.

Mr. McSherry, relating to livery stable keepers, providing for the fine and punishment of any bailee for any damages wilfully done to the property of the former.

Mr. Davis, to regulate physicians' professional certificates, and to prohibit their falsification. It provides for a fine of $100 and an imprisonment of thirty days.

Mr. White, repealing an act relating to executions.

In the House, Mr. Smith (Philadelphia) read in place a bill entitled "A further supplement to the militia act," approved April 15, 1873.

Mr. Wilcox, one to provide for the due training of the teachers of the common schools of this Commonwealth.

Mr. Kistler, one for the better protection of the lives and property of persons crossing railroad tracks.

Mr. Toner, one for the better regulation of the sale of intoxicating drinks.

Mr. Young, one to authorize county commissioners, supervisors and auditors of townships to make and repair roads.

Mr. Brockway, one to carry into effect section eight, of article seventeen, of the Constitution, in relation to granting free prsses or passes at a discount by railroads or other transportation companies.

[The bill provides that no railroad or other transportation company shall grant free passes, or passes at a discount to any persons except officers or employees of the company, whose names shall be borne upon the pay rolls of said company; and any person signing or issuing any such free passes except to such officers or employees, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction, shall pay a fine of not less that $100 nor exceeding $500. It also provides that any person receiving and using such free passes, except the officers and employees aforesaid, shall likewise be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction, shall be fined not less than $100 nor more than $500. The act takes effect immediately after its passage.]

I have a slight suspicion that the bill will not pass in this shape. The charters of all the railroad companies chartered in this State prior to 1857, are free from the clause which the amenement to the Constitution then adopted required to be inserted in all charters passed after its adoption, reserving to the Legislature the right to alter, annul or repeal the charter at pleasure. Their charters, therefore, come under the head of contracts, and are protected by the ruling of the United States Supreme Court in the Dartmouth College case, as private corporations. They claim, consequently, that even a new Constitution cannot deprive them of rights derived previously, and that among these rights is the right to issue free passes. The Constitutional Convention seemed to have the same conviction; for it incorporated in the railroad clause a condition that any railroad company claiming the benefits of any general or special laws thereafter passed, should be debarred therefrom, except on condition of complete acceptance of all the provisions of the railroad article. Until, therefore, the railroads chartered prior to 1857 accept the provisions of the railroad article, they claim to be exempt from its prohibitions, of which that against free passes is one.

The General Judiciary Committee, in the contested election case from Montour county, made a majority report in favor of drawing a committee under the act of 1839, but reserving the final decision to the House. A minority report against this view was also presented, and the House laid both on the table, 86 to 3, which I take to be a final disposition of the case, and the contested cases in the Senate will probably take the same course.

Your County Commissioners have been supplied with one hundred and fifty copies of the new Election law, and that ought to be enough to furnish one to each election district. Fifteen thousand copies were ordered, but they come so very slowly from the printer that it is impossible to meet the demand. SPECIAL.

The Snow Storm.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, OHIO, February 6, 1874.

A snow storm began at this point this morning, which still continues to-night and extends generally along the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway from Pittsburgh to Chicago. At eight o'clock it is very cold at Alliance, Ohio, but not snowing there, with six inches on the ground. There are seven inches at Wooster, Ohio, and snowing fast; four inches at Crestline, Ohio, and snowing fast; three inches at Lima, Ohio; five inches at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and still snowing; two inches at Plymouth, Indiana, and snowing at Chicago.

XLIII. CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 6, 1874.

SENATE

On motion of Mr. BUCKINGHAM, the bill in relation to bounties was passed. It provides that all who enlisted in the army under the proclamation of May 3d, and previous to August, 1861, shall be paid a bounty of one hundred dollars, providing the same has not already been paid

The resolution offered a few days ago requesting the Postmaster General to inform the Senate how many contractors for the transportation of mails had more than five contracts on the first of July, and what legislation is necessary to secure the services of bona fide contractors, was, on motion of Mr. Scott, taken up and agreed to.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Finance, reported, with amendments, Mr. Boutwell's bill to provide for the appraisement of merchandise in certain cases, which was placed on the calendar.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the Bankrupt bill, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Sherman to fix ninety instead of forty days as the time when the persons mentioned in the 39th section of the bill should be deemed bankrupt.

The yeas and nays being ordered, the amendment was rejected by a vote of 29 nays to 15 yeas.

Mr. ALLISON moved to amend the 39th section, so that it would require one-third of the number of creditors, representing at least one-half of the amount of debts, to force a person into bankruptcy, instead of one-fourth the number of creditors and one-third the amount of debts, as recommended by the committee.

Mr. THURMAN said the clause now proposed to be amended had been subjected to the severest criticism in committee, and after a careful consideration, one-fourth of the number and one-third of the amount of debts had been agreed upon. Mr. Allison's amedment was rejected.

After one or two verbal amendments, the 39th section of the original law, as amended and reported by the Judiciary Committee, was agreed to by the Senate, with the exception of filling the blank as to the time when the provisions of the section should apply to all cases of compulsory or involuntary bankruptcy.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he desired Senators to look over this portion of the bill, so that the blank could be filled hereafter.

The other amendments presented by the Judiciary Committee were agreed to as reported with a few verbal changes.

The committee's amendments, as passed by the Senate, fix the time at forty days within which any banker, broker, merchant, trader, manufacturer or miner, who has stopped or supended and not resumed payment of his commercial paper, shall not be deemed a bankrupt, and prescribe that the fees, commissions, charges and allowances, excepting the actual and necessary disbursements of, and to be made by, officers, agents, marshals, messengers, assignees and registers in cases of bankruptcy, shall be reduced to one-half of the allowances heretofore provided for. The Justices of the Supreme Court, who are to make new rules and regulations in respect to the law, are empowered to consolidate the duties of register, assignee, marshal and clerk, and to reduce the cost of charges, to the end that prolixity, delay and unnecessary expense may be avoided.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered a new amendment conferring jurisdiction in bankrupt cases on any Circuit or District Court of the United States, which was agreed to. He also offered an amendment dispensing with personal service of notice in all cases of claims not exceeding $50, and providing that in cases where the amount should be under that sum notice could be given by publication in newspapers. Agreed to. He also offered an additional section to the bill, providing that it should be the duty of the marshal of each district, in the month of July in each year, to report to the Clerk of the District Court in tabular form to be prescribed by the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, First, the number of cases in bankruptcy in which warrants have come to his hands; Second, how many of such warrants were returned with the fees, costs, expenses and emoluments thereof; Third, the total amount of all other fees, costs, expenses and emoluments earned and received by him during the year from, or in respect to any matter in bankruptcy; Fourth, a summary statement of such fees, costs and emoluments, exclusive of actual disbursements, in bankruptcy received or earned during the year; Fifth, a summarized statement of all actual disbursements in such cases; also requiring every register to report in like manner the number of voluntary and compulsory cases in bankruptcy coming before him during the year; the amount, assets and liabilities of the bankrupt; the amount and rate per cent. of dividends declared and the disposition of all such cases. He is required to make similar return and the clerk of the court, in the month of August of each year, is required to transmit to the Attorney General a list of cases pending and disposed of; dividends declared; the disposition of cases; whether any officer has failed to make his report, &c.; any violation of this section to be punished by dismissal from office, and the party offending to be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, to be fined not more than $500 or imprisoned not exceeding one year. The section was adopted.

Mr. THURMAN offered an amendment abolishing the office of Register of Bankruptcy and authorizing the several District Courts to make such orders and take such steps as may be necessary to adjudicate and dispose of all suits, matters and proceedings in bankruptcy now pending before such registers; also giving District Courts the power, where it may appear to be necessary or advisable, to appoint special master commissioners to perform any of the duties heretofore performed by registers; such powers to be also exercised by a judge in chambers. No fees or compensation shall be paid to any such commissioner, except such as shall be allowed by the court.

Pending discussion on Mr. Thurman's amendment to abolish registers, the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

This being private bill day, a number of private bills were reported and acted upon. One allowing the Secretary of War to change on the army register the name of John R. Stips, Captain in the Fourth Infantry, by which name he had enlisted, to John Laube Delanbefels, his real name, was passed.

A bill to pay Joseph J. Petre, of Illinois, $50,000, in recognition of his heroic and successful efforts in rescuing from starvation and impending death a train of emigrants snowed in between the Sierra Nevada and Trinity mountains, in November and December, 1849, and in payment of his expenses and losses, gave rise to considerable discussion in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Kasson in the chair. Finally, the bill was agreed to and the committee rose.

A proposition to have to-morrow's session set apart for debate only, and which required unanimous consent, was objected to by Mr. Rusk, and he declined to withdraw his objections, declaring that he was in favor of economy and would to stop the printing of speeches in the "Congressional Record." After the passage of a number of private bills, the proposition for a session for debate to-morrow was renewed, when Mr. Rusk withdrew his objection and no other objection was made.

The House then adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 6.—In the House this afternoon, bills were introduced providing that county auditors shall keep a book for the designation of additions and deductions from taxes; to give a minority of a corporation, who have not received a dividend for three years, the right to dissolve the corporation. Most of the day was spent in filibustering over a resolution to adjourn until next Tuesday. The resolution was defeated.

In the Senate, the House joint resolution declaring that the General Assembly shall only adjourn from day to day, and that the session shall be brought to a close as soon as practicable, was considered.

Governor Allen to-day appointed Dr. Joel Pomerine, of Millersburg, Surgeon General of Ohio.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 7, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle Atlantic States, westerly winds and cloudy weather, possibly with light local snows or rains.

On Saturday the areas of low barometer will move respectively northeastward over the Lower Lakes and off the Middle Atlantic coast. For New England, northeasterly winds, cloud and snow. For the Lower Lake region, variable winds mostly from the northeast and northwest, with cloud and snow. For the Upper Lakes, northerly winds and cloudy, followed by clearing weather. For the Southern States, northwest winds, cloudy weather and falling temperature.

CASUALTIES.

An Old Man Fatally Injured at Lima, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., February 6, 1874.

An old man named Eli Meeks, probably sixty years old, fell off the front steps leading into the house of Andrew McKay, near the depot, last night, striking his head on the pavement and fracturing his skull. He lived until ten o'clock this morning. It is said he has relatives residing in Jay county, near Portland, Indiana.

Ladies' Temperance Campaign.

RIPLEY, O., February 6.—The ladies are determined in the temperance movement. They have persevered through the storm and slush all day. More liquor sellers have surrendered; others are obstinate. L. Reinhart gave the ladies an invitation to come to-day, and then shut them out in the storm, where they sang and prayed for these men, asking God not to shut mercy's door against them. Kunchel slammed the door angrily and displayed a revolver. The ladies sang and prayed outside, before leaving. Business houses were closed all day for prayer. The interest is intense. The saloon keepers are all willing to be bought out, but this is positively declined.

LATER—Reinhart, who shut the ladies out this morning, has come to terms and quit the business. Over half our saloons have succumbed before the prayers and tears of a hundred women. A discarded priest, now a Lutheran minister, tried hard to rally the liquor forces, but the women prayed at him and for him till he retreated in confusion, and left them in possession of the field.

Franklin Savings Fund, of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 6.—In the United States District Court to-day, in the Franklin Savings Fund case, counsel for petitioner said that, upon looking at the investment accounts, they found on the debit side $1,500,000, and on the credit side $500,000 in amount, kept in lead pencil subject to alteration, and it was very important that they should inspect all the books to see whether such alterations had or had not been made. They thought it highly probable that the books had been tampered with, for on the very day the injunction was served, they showed transactions to the extent of $10,000.

Judge Cadwalader has adjudicated the institution bankrupt.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Newton Crane, of Missouri, has been nominated for United States Consul at Manchester, England.

Baron Meyer De Rothschild died yesterday.

The testimony taken before the California Legislative Committee, in the investigation into the charges made against Compton in the late Senatorial election, tends strongly to support the assertion that no money or promises of reward were given by Booth or his friends to recover or influence his election.

In the United States District Court in Baltimore, yesterday, James S. Mason, indicted for striking from the poll list the names of fourteen colored voters, was found guilty and fined $500 and costs.

Outstanding legal tenders amount to $381,510,027.

The steamer Goethe, from Bremen, has arrived at New York.

The Board of Engineers appointed by the Senate to examine into the practicability of ascentral line from the Ohio river to the seaboard, made an excursion up the James river and Kanawha canal, on Thursday, and were yesterday formally received by the Virginia Legislature.

Sir Charles Dilke has been re-elected to Parliament, standing at the head of the poll.

Charleston, S. C., has been selected as the place for holding the next National Grange.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Reducing the Clerical Force.

Determined Economy of Appropriation Committee.

Pensions for Mexican Veterans.

Postal Telegraph Scheme.

Condition of Bankrupt Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 6, 1874.

Cutting Off Clerks.

The Committee on Appropriations to-day heard what the Auditors of the Treasury had to say on the subject of a reduction of clerical force. They followed in the course of their predecessors before the committee, all of whom have protested against cutting down the number of clerks. The object of the committee in these examinations is to arrive at the views of the officers themselves on the subject, but they propose to establish a general policy of reduction and compel the various branches of the government to come to it. The number of manufactured duties and the complication of details have necessitated a much larger force, in the opinion of the committee, than is needed, but it seems to be a rule with the executive officers to take all they can get, and then cry for more. If the government work cannot be done by a reduced force it is proposed to revive, by legislation, the unrepealed law of 1836, requiring them to work ten and eight hours, according to the season, instead of six as at present.

Mexican Veteran Pensions.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions hold a meeting to-morrow to consider the memorial of the veterans of the Mexican war, asking for a pension. They have now a bill before them which provides that the soldiers of the United States who served in the Indian war of 1836 and in the war between the United States and Mexico, be placed upon the same footing and be entitled to draw pensions in all respects as the soldiers of the war of 1812, between the United States and Great Britain.

Postal Telegraph.

The Senate Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads again to-day heard arguments on the practicability of the postal telegraph scheme. For the last two or three sessions this committee has done little else than listen to a few persons aiming at a big job in the purchase of telegraphs for the government.

The Bankrupt Bill,

which has occupied the attention of the Senate during the entire week, gives promise of another turn through the larger part of next week. Mr. Thurman's amendment, to abolish the registers, it is thought, will fail, as it is opposed by the chairman of the committee. The effect of the passage of the amendment would be the abolition of about three hundred offices. It is stated that an attempt will be made to make the provisions retroactive, so as to cover Jay Cooke and others who failed in the beginning of the late panic.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

LONDON, February 6.—So far, 420 members of the new Parliament have been elected. Of this number 227 are Conservatives and 193 Liberals and Home Rulers. Conservatives have been chosen for 61 seats occupied by Liberals in the last Parliament, and the Liberals have ousted 24 Conservatives.

LONDON, February 6.—The city of London returns Messrs. Cotton, Hubbard and Twells, Conservatives, and Goschen, Liberal. In the last Parliament the four members for the city were Liberals.

LIVERPOOL, February 6.—As far as heard from, Ireland has returned in all fifty-one members, of whom twenty-six are Home Rulers, seventeen Conservatives and eight Liberals.

LONDON, February 7.—According to the latest dispatches, 484 members of Parliament have been returned, of whom 255 are Conservatives and 229 Liberals. The Conservatives replace 71 Liberals, and the latter have ousted 27 Conservatives.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF GLADSTONE.

LONDON, February 7.—It is reported that Gladstone has sent his resignation to the Queen.

SPIRIT OF THE LONDON PRESS.

LONDON, February 6.—The *Times* this morning says: "It is now evident that the country has returned an adverse answer to Mr. Gladstone's appeal. The elections in Ireland may show unlooked for results, but nothing is likely to restore the losses of the Liberals in Great Britain. Disraeli is bound to accept office if the government, following his example in 1868, resigns without awaiting the reassembling of Parliament.

The *Post*, in an editorial of a similar strain, says: "The blunders of the government are far more than the average. Its exercise of power has been as absolute as it has been indiscreet. It is immaterial whether the adverse results of the elections are do to the dissatisfaction of country at the past or uncertainty regarding the policy of the government in the future."

France.

PRESIDENT OF ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, February 6.—M. Buffet was to-day reelected President of the Assembly.

Spain.

SICKLES LEAVES SPAIN.

Herald Special.]

MADRID, February 6.—General Sickles took his final leave of the Spanish government to-day, and placed Secretary Adee in charge of the Legation.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 6.—Rate of discount in open market for three months' 3½ per cent., which is the same as the Bank of England rate. Consols for money, 92a92⅛; for account, 92⅛a92¼; 5-20s 65, 108¾; do 67, 108¾; 10-40s 106¾; new 5s, 102¾; New York Central 95¾; Erie 46¾; Erie preferred 70c. Turpentine 36⅛s. Sperm oil £97. Refined petroleum 13¾d.

PARIS, February 6.—Rentes, 58 francs 45 centimes.

ANTWERP, February 6.—Refined petroleum 33 francs.

LIVERPOOL, February 6.—Cotton steady; middling upland 7⅞d; Orleans 8⅛d; sales 12,000 bales; American 8,500 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat average 13s 4da13s 8d; do club 13s 8da13s 10d; red western spring 11s 10da12s 6d; red winter 12s 3da 12s 6d. Flour 28s9a29s 6d. Corn 39s 6da40s. Pork 69s. Lard 44s. Cheese 71s. Bacon—long clear middles 40s; short do 41s. Refined petroleum 12¾a 12⅞d. Turpentine 38s.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 6, 1874.

ACCIDENT TO SENATOR CONKLING.

Two cars of the night express train from Washington became detached near New Brunswick, this morning. The engineer slowed up and the detached cars crashed into the train, mashing two of the platforms and slightly bruising some passengers, among whom was Senator Conkling.

BANKRUPTCY OF EDWIN BOOTH.

Edwin Booth, the well known actor, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Among the secured liabilities is a claim of Oakes Ames's estate for one hundred thousand dollars.

FREIGHT RATES WESTWARD.

The principal through lines to the West have adopted a uniform scale of classification for freights. The classification has reference to the bulk and cost of goods. High priced goods and ruling light goods will be charged high rates, and low priced heavy goods low figures. The following are the rates of the various classes of goods to some of the principal Western cities:

Chicago—First class, $1; second class, 90c; third class, 75c; fourth class, 60c; special, 45c.

St. Louis—First, $1 28; second, $1 16; third, 97c; fourth, 79c; special, 61c.

Cincinnati—First, 92c; second, 80c; third, 70c; fourth, 55c; special, 41c.

CRIMES.

Suicide of a Wealthy Farmer.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WEST JEFFERSON, O., February 6, 1874.

Isaac Bidwell, one of the wealthiest and most influential farmers in this county, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself through the heart. He had been afflicted with diabetes for several months, and his sufferings were so great that he frequently requested his physician to put an end to his existence. This being refused, he sought death at his own hands.

A Maryland Murderer Hanged.

WESTMINSTER, MD., February 6—Joseph W. Davis was executed to-day, for the murder of Abraham Lynn, in April, 1872. He confessed the crime.

The Triumph of the Age.

Refiners of an inventive turn of mind have for years devoted close attention to the manufacture of a safe, non-explosive oil. Various compounds have been placed before the public for which these qualities were claimed, but it was reserved for Barbour & Co.'s "Head Light Oil" to fill the bill in every particular. It is perfectly limpid, has a pleasant odor, and is intensely illuminating, the light emitted from it being almost as white and bright as that from a calcium light. It has stood the most critical tests, in our presence, and we feel convinced it cannot by any possibility explode.

The fire test of common head light oil is 140, and under ordinary circumstances is considered safe, but explosions will, and do at times, occur—these are caused by the gumming of the wick by the paraffine, which glues it to the wick tube and entirely closes it, excluding all oxygen, and thus rendering it impossible for the gas generated from the benzine in the bowl of the lamp to escape; then, when the pressure becomes sufficiently strong, it seeks an opening for itself by blowing the crust from the wick, and the gas is instantly ignited by the flame. These substances form no part of Barbour & Co.'s "Head Light Oil." We have seen a lamp which has been in constant use for two months, the wick of which had never been trimmed. In conclusion, we may safely recommend its use, as well for illuminating purposes as a matter of safety.

The Fortification Claims.

The Beaver *Argus and Radical*, after referring to the petition to Congress from this city for pay for fortifications, says: "Beaver, we believe, planted a piece or two of artillery on the north bank of the Ohio river at about that same time. How long her citizens were doing it, and how much muscle was expended, we have no means of knowing just now. If, however, the Pittsburghers get paid for almost similar services, we don't see why our patriots should not get a grab too. Messrs. artillerists of Beaver, come to the front! Let your minds revert to the stirring days of 1863. If you can trump up a bill against 'Uncle Sam' for planting your cannon with a view of 'protecting and defending' your own property at that time, do so. The public treasury is full (?) Everybody else seems to be making a run upon it, and why not you?"

Concerning the same subject, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "Some Pittsburgh sharks want the government to pay them $75,000 for alleged expenditure incurred in fortifying the town in 1863. Cincinnati might scare up a similar claim."

THE WATER WORKS CONTROVERSY.

The Mechanical Engineer Replies to the Civil Engineer.

Interesting Meeting of the Water Committee.

Statistics, Figures and Estimates.

[The following report, after being placed in type, was necessarily crowded out of yesterday's issue by our full report of the Constitutional Amendment Convention:]

The Water Committee of Councils held an adjourned meeting in their rooms in City Hall last evening, Captain J. B. Chalmers in the chair. A number of important matters were acted on, which are given below:

THE HERRON HILL RESERVOIR—A CLAIM FOR EXTRAS.

The sub-committee appointed to examine into the claim of Messrs. Wray & McIlhenny, contractors, for the excavation of the Herron Hill reservoir, made a report through their chairman, Mr. Aull.

Accompanying the report was a remonstrance from the contractors, setting forth that the compensation recommended by the committee were entirely too small; would not even cover expenses, and if voted by the committee would compel the contractor to withdraw altogether.

On motion of Mr. Hunter the communication was received and filed.

Mr. McIlhenny was permitted to explain. He stated that under the contract he was bound to excavate the earth and shale rock for sixty cents per cubic yard; and do the hauling for forty-one cents per cubic yard. But after excavating some distance they had come across a nine foot vein of what is known as "bastard lime stone," a hard rock which had to be blasted. The blasting powder alone in the month of January cost twenty cents for every cubic yard blown out, and a line of derricks had to be used as the rock came out only in huge pieces, and had to be moved from 1,000 to 1,500 feet by means of these derricks. He claimed that neither the Commissioners, he believed, nor the contractors had foreseen such an obstacle, when they signed the contract. He only wanted actual working expenses, and would be obliged to withdraw from the contract unless he was paid at least $2 50 per cubic yard for excavating this rock, outside of the contract.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell this claim of Messrs. Wray and McIlhenny was allowed.

ECONOMY AT THE OLD WATER WORKS.

A communication was received from Mr. Atkinson, Superintendent of the old Water Works, advising that he be allowed to advertise for separate proposals for nut and lump coal each alternate month. The Superintendent adds that his object is to ascertain the most economical mode in the use of this article. At present we have a contract for nut coal, but since the law requiring the small screen came into effect it is almost impossible to procure coal of this kind. If we were supplied with good coal, I feel satisfied that the consumption would be much less than at present. The kind of coal we are using now, we consume over 200 bushels more per day than if we had good nut or lump coal.

The Superintendent was instructed to advertise, as he had requested.

A LITTLE BILL.

On motion of Mr. Meyran, a communication from George M. Little was received and filed, and a warrant ordered to be drawn in his favor at half rates for the time he served as Secretary of the late Water Commission.

A petition from residents on Gazzam street, asking that water pipe be laid on that thoroughfare, was received, and consideration postponed.

A bill of $331 34 for brussels carpet in the rooms of the Water Commission was referred to the City Hall Commission.

PAYING A BALANCE.

A communication was received from Mr. Joseph L. Lowry, setting forth that when he took charge of the work at the foundation of the new engine house, there was owing to the workmen, from Mr. Douglass, from one to two months's wages. This had been liquidated by advances, leaving a balance due him, as follows:

Cash expended	$17,349 76
Cash received from Water Commission	17,339 04
Balance due Jos. L. Lowry	10 75

In connection with the communication, Mr. Lowry presented a statement accounting for $600 advanced for contingent expenses, and showing a balance due him of $10 75, for which a warrant was ordered to be drawn.

The bill was ordered to be paid.

A COMMUNICATION FROM MR. LOWRY.

A communication was then presented from Mr. Lowry, as follows:

To the Chairman and members of the Water Committee:

GENTLEMEN—In my answers to certain interrogatories propounded by your chairman concerning the character, capacity and cost of the work under my charge, I confined myself to a brief statement of the facts. While advising the abandonment of Brilliant Hill reservoir, I did not reflect upon any person for the adoption of plans which, in my opinion will not only add unnecessary expense to the first cost, but will also endanger the health of consumers supplied from Hiland avenue reservoirs.

I refer to this subject again for the purpose of replying to certain statements made by the Civil Engineer bearing upon the question at issue.

The Civil Engineer states that he "never for a moment doubted the eminent ability" of the engineers who made the plans; that he was "adverse" to any "radical changes" in them, and that the only "changes made were in increasing the sizes and capacity" of the reservoirs. The report states furthermore that the consumption "in the old city and Birmingham" is about fourteen million gallons per diem, and the rest of the city (the upper wards) "about three million gallons per diem, or in the ratio of three to one," and intimates that as the city increases in size and importance the ratio in the next ten years "may be ten to one."

PROVING TOO MUCH.

If the foregoing statements are correct, they will prove much more than the report intended. They will furnish stronger evidence in support of the position I have assumed than anything submitted by me on the subject. To enable you to determine the matter, I present the following figures taken from the report of the Water works for the year 1854, which shows that the consumption of the lower works was three million seven hundred and twenty-five thousand one hundred and sixty seven gallons, and that of the upper wards, five hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred forty gallons per diem. A comparison of these figures will show conclusively that the consumption in the lower wards has increased four times, and in the upper wards six times in the past twenty years. Granting that the increase in the upper wards during the next twenty years will be four times the present consumption, instead of six times as in the past, the consumption of the upper wards will reach twelve million gallons per diem. Assuming the correctness of the civil engineer's estimated increase in the lower wards, the daily consumption will be one hundred and twenty millions, or more than double the storing capacity of Brilliant Hill reservoir, which is fifty-nine million gallons. The water in the reservoir in that case would necessarily be changed twice in each twenty-four hours. The estimated consumption of the upper wards twenty years hence being set down at twelve million gallons per diem, and Hiland avenue reservoir having a capacity of one hundred and nineteen million gallons, it follows it will store scant ten days' supply.

I cannot conceive an illustration which would more forcibly impress upon your minds the grave error in the plans than is to be found in the figures presented by the Civil Engineer.

WHY THE PROPORTIONS OF THE ENGINES WERE INCREASED.

The Civil Engineer's report refers to the increased expense, wear and tear of machinery incident to a high lift such as is proposed. Let me state here that I never advocated a greater elevation than was absolutely necessary. Failing to secure the change in the location and capacities of the reservoirs which I believed should have been made (for the following reasons):

First, that $1,000,000 would be saved the city in first cost, and interest on the same, and second, believing the citizens would obtain better water, I designed one pair of engines to elevate the water to Hiland avenue reservoir with as much ease and safety as to Brilliant Hill reservoir. The strength and capacity of the working parts of the machinery was increased in such a manner as to fully provide for any additional strain imposed by the increased elevation.

NO LACK OF SITES FOR RESERVOIRS.

I may state in this connection that the plateau upon which East Liberty is built (which is almost upon a level with Brilliant Hill reservoir) furnishes several sites for a reservoir of four times the capacity of Brilliant Hill reservoir. I pointed out a site at Verner's Station, at an elevation (for a reservoir) of 250 feet above the river, and which would afford a capacity of from three to four hundred million gallons. In the last instance, the pumping machinery would necessarily be located at the river edge immediately below the reservoir. The first cost of this plan would have been greater, owing to the greater length of pipe required to conduct the water to the city. Although in my opinion this plan possessed superior advantages, it is unnecessary at this time to do more than allude to it in passing. I refer to these things simply to show that I never objected to Brilliant Hill reservoir on account of the elevation, but because the area of the site did not permit the construction of a reservoir of sufficient capacity to meet the wants of the city.

MIXED STATEMENTS.

Referring to that portion of the report of the consulting engineers which recommends "the erection at the river of pumping machinery capable of raising twenty-four million gallons in twenty-four hours into Brilliant Hill reservoir," the civil engineer declares that "if this plan had been adhered to its economy could, without any doubt, be demonstrated by formula, which experience has proven to be correct," an assertion which reminds me of the saying that sharp tools should only be entrusted to experienced workmen. This statement is all the more remarkable from the fact that it follows the estimated consumption of the city (including the South Side) at the present time, twenty million gallons per diem, and the prediction that the lower wards and South Side ten years hence will consume ten times as much water as the upper wards. Admitting (which is altogether improbable) that the consumption of the upper wards will be no greater ten years hence, the consumption of the lower wards according to the report of the Civil Engineer would be thirty million gallons per diem. How are we to reconcile these figures with the statement that "it is customary in works of this (a kindred) character to provide an excess of power in some instances double what is required to meet the demands incident to the growth of the city," a conclusion which will not be disputed by any one competent to give an opinion upon the subject.

DOUBTFUL ECONOMY.

If the consumption ten years hence should prove to be thirty million gallons per diem, what would be the value of plans providing engines capable of elevating only twenty-four million gallons? If, as the report of the Civil Engineer asserts, "it is not generally considered economical to have more than, at the most, double the power required," what margin may be allowed for absolute loss, discomfort and danger in considering a plan which fails to provide sufficient power to elevate the quantity of water demanded? It is as difficult to perceive wherein such plans make "a harmonious whole to accomplish the results desired," or promote "judicious economy, safety and reliability," as to discover "an excess of power" in a method that undertakes to supply 30,000,000 gallons per diem with the aid of machinery possessing only the capacity of 24,000,000 gallons per diem.

A CLEAR CASE OF REVERSION.

The Civil Engineer states that the capacity of Brilliant Hill reservoir is only half of that of Hiland avenue reservoir. Yet according to his own estimates the demand upon the small reservoir ten years hence will be ten times greater than that upon the larger reservoir, thus proving in the most conclusive manner that the original plans so "deliberately matured" were *not* "the best for the interest of the city," and that the Civil Engineer committed a grave error in indorsing, and carrying them out.

AMOUNT EXPENDED ON RESERVOIRS—A SERIOUS CHARGE.

The statement that $99,539 19 has been expended upon Brilliant Hill reservoir, and $81,866 38 on Hiland avenue reservoir demands some attention in this connection. Brilliant Hill reservoir is about half as large as Hiland avenue reservoir. The greater portion of the excavations have been completed upon Hiland avenue reservoir, and a considerable portion of the masonry work, while the excavations upon Brilliant Hill reservoir are far from being completed, and no stone has been delivered on the ground or laid. These circumstances warrant the belief that the Civil Engineer has made an error in estimating the expenditures. Inasmuch as the statement is calculated to convey the idea that the work upon the reservoir has advanced so far, that it would not be wise or prudent to abandon it, I deem it my duty to direct your attention to this subject.

THE NEW PIPE—ERROR IN DIMENSIONS—A MATTER WORTHY OF INVESTIGATION.

I desire now to direct your attention to a matter of equal importance. Every experienced mechanical engineer is aware of the fact, that where the consumption is, say 20,000,000 gallons per diem, pipes capable of delivering double that quantity should be laid, for the reason that nearly all the water required is drawn in about twelve hours, or from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. In view of this universally recognized fact it must be apparent to you that the pipes now being laid to convey the water to the city are entirely too small for the service required, having a capacity of fifteen million gallons in twelve hours. In my opinion the pipes have but little more than two-thirds of the capacity required at the present time, and in less than five years larger pipe will of necessity be substituted, otherwise the city will be short of water, while the reservoir will be full. The effluent chamber of Hiland avenue reservoir should be constructed to connect at least two or three forty-eight inch pipes. The day is not far distant when they will be required. It will cost little to provide them now, but, if it is neglected, it will cost ten times more to remedy the defect after the work is completed.

I would also inform you that the influent and effluent pipes of Herron Hill reservoir are not more than one-third of the size required, or of those employed in the reservoir in the Eleventh ward. If the proportions of these pipes are not changed, great additional cost will be entailed upon the city when the reservoirs are completed.

A QUESTION OF ADAPTABILITY.

Concerning the adaptability of the pumping machinery to the reservoirs, permit me to state that before any work upon either was entered upon, I pointed out the objections to the Brilliant Hill site. Subsequently I was requested to inform myself concerning the merits of the Hiland avenue site, and reported that the water could be elevated to that reservoir with safety by increasing the strength of the machinery, and incurring an increased cost of fuel amounting to $6,000 per annum when the consumption reached 20,000,000 gallons per diem. The minutes of the Board of Water Commissioners as well as the signatures attached to the plans prove that I was instructed to prepare plans of engines capable of elevating 41,000,000 gallons to Hiland avenue reservoir per diem.

The discussion of this subject warrants the following statement:

HOME VS. FOREIGN TALENT—THE MECHANICAL ENGINEER CLAIMS THE HONOR OF MAKING THE ORIGINAL PLANS.

In 1866, after I had completed the construction of the engines for the Monongahela Water Company, I was requested by Col. Wm. Phillips and others to submit various plans for supplying the city with water. I submitted three plans, with full details and estimates. One contemplated conveying the waters of the Youghiogheny river to the city by means of a dam above the junction of the Yough and Monongahela rivers, and brick conduit. The plan also contemplated a receiving reservoir, and two engines, with a united capacity of thirty million gallons per diem. The second plan contemplated a reservoir upon the hill above McKeesport, and the erection of the machinery below the reservoir. The water in that case would have been conveyed to the city in iron pipes. The estimated cost of these plans, as near as I can remember, was $3,000,000 and $2,500,000. The third plan contemplated furnishing the city with water from the Allegheny river; the erection of pumping machinery at Negley's Run equal in capacity to those described in the preceding plans, and provided for laying pumping mains up Negley's Run to an elevation 218 feet above the river, that being the elevation of the plateau upon which East Liberty is built. For the high level, a reservoir was proposed on Herron's Hill.

These plans were subsequently published in the *Gazette*, copies of which were furnished Mr. Lane, then Assistant Engineer in charge of the preliminary survey. It will be seen that Mr. Lane copied the greater portion of the plans for obtaining water from the Allegheny, and adopted the Monongahela plans bodily. Mr. Lane consulted me in reference to a site for the pumping machinery on the Monongahela. In reply, I suggested a location at Four Mile Run, and advised elevating the water to a reservoir on the Craft property, whereupon he expressed his gratitude, and wondered why he and his assistants had overlooked the site. These facts are known to a number of responsible citizens.

Having devoted thirty years to the study of hydraulic engineering, and made investigations and submitted plans for the public benefit without other hope of reward than the honor which might attach to their adoption; and, so far from receiving, relinquished personal benefits in behalf of the public, I am not disposed to submit longer to the appropriation of my labors by others, or to remain silent when the product of my own brain is quoted as the "plans of able and eminent engineers."

Respectfully submitted,
JOSEPH L. LOWRY,
Mechanical and Hydraulic Engineer.

AN INTERRUPTION.

When it had been half read Mr. Harrison asked if the communication was intended as an attack on the Civil Engineer.

The chairman stated that the reading of it had been desired by a majority of the committee.

Mr. Meyran moved that the further reading of the communication be deferred until the organization of the new Water Extension Committee.

Mr. Lowry explained that when he had been asked, in writing, certain questions by the chairman, he had answered them directly without any reflection. But the Civil Engineer had not only answered the questions asked him, but had made reflections on the Mechanical Engineer. There should be two sides to every story, and this communication was his version of the matter.

Mr. Meyran then withdrew his motion, and the secretary finished reading the communication.

On motion of Mr. Hunter, the communication was received and filed.

THE PAY ROLLS.

The pay rolls for the month of January were approved, as follows:

Street hands	$1,511 87
Foundations	3,707 00
Coll's quarry	2,318 58
Salaries	3,567 65

ESTIMATES.

Hartupee's estimate No. 1 for engines with 20 per cent. off, as per contract	$18,575 76
Hartupee's estimate No. 2	10,705 00
Hutchinson's estimate for stone	864 68
Hiland avenue reservoir	1,847 79
Herron Hill reservoir	9,917 10
Brilliant Hill reservoir	1,831 50

A VISIT OF INSPECTION.

Mr. Lowry stated that as he would commence pumping out the new foundations on Saturday, and expected to finish the work by Tuesday morning, he would invite the committee to inspect what had been done.

The committee accepted the invitation.

There being no other business, the committee adjourned until Tuesday morning to meet at the A. V. R. R. depot.

Thirty seventh Ward.

The following persons were suggested as candidates for ward officers, by the Republicans of the Thirty-seventh ward, on Thursday evening. The ticket will be nominated on Saturday evening:

Select Council—one to nominate—I. J. Macfarlane, John F. McCombs, James S. Woodwell.

Common Council—one to nominate—John Semple, James McKay, Matthew McWhinney, Robert G. Jones.

Assessor—J. D. Livingston.

School Directors—two to nominate—Theo. F. Anshutz, John Fisher, Levi Ludden, W. L. Cromlish, Conrad Fox.

Judge of Elections—John J. Walker.

Inspector—William Fisher.

Constable—one to nominate—Archibald Scott, Steele Argyle, Isaac Boal, James Anderson, John B. McFarland.

Thirteenth Ward Suggestions.

The following names have been "suggested" by the Republican citizens of the Thirteenth ward:

Select Council—E. P. Jones, H. Metzgar, George Ewart.

Common Council—Charles Powers, C. P. Duff, S. Belfore.

School Directors—Robert Arthurs, J. H. Hunter, J. E. Hunter, W. M. Gorley.

Judges of Election—H. Seaman, Wm. Smith.

Assessor—Robert Juder.

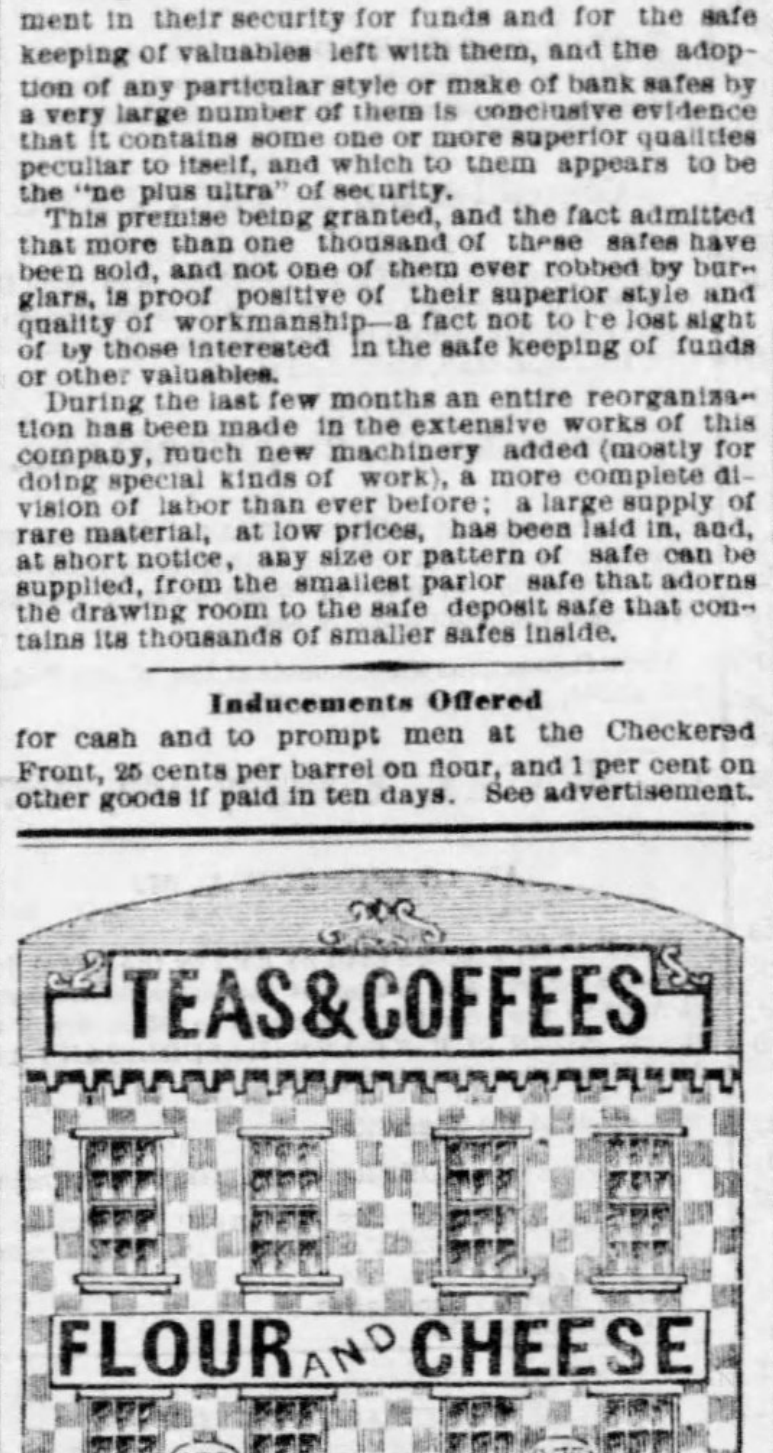
ELSEWHERE in our columns will be found a letter from the President of the First National Bank of Bellefonte, Pa., speaking of the superior quality of the justly celebrated Hall's Patent Dovetailed Burglar Proof Safes in comparison with others that he had used and examined. Bankers are proverbially noted for their jealously and cautiousness displayed in the general adoption of any so-called improvement in their security for funds and for the safe keeping of valuables left with them, and the adoption of any particular style or make of bank safes by a very large number of them is conclusive evidence that it contains some one or more superior qualities peculiar to itself, and which to them appears to be the "ne plus ultra" of security.

This premise being granted, and the fact admitted that more than one thousand of these safes have been sold, and not one of them ever robbed by burglars, is proof positive of their superior style and quality of workmanship—a fact not to be lost sight of by those interested in the safe keeping of funds or other valuables.

During the last few months an entire reorganization has been made in the extensive works of this company, much new machinery added (mostly for doing special kinds of work), a more complete division of labor than ever before; a large supply of rare material, at low prices, has been laid in, and, at short notice, any size or pattern of safe can be supplied, from the smallest parlor safe that adorns the drawing room to the safe deposit safe that contains its thousands of smaller safes inside.

Inducements Offered

for cash and to prompt men at the Checkered Front, 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 1 per cent on other goods if paid in ten days. See advertisement.



THE GREAT

Flour, Grocery and Tea House

BUY THE GREAT

White River Flour

Guaranteed to Make More and Better Bread than any Flour in the country for the money. Twenty-five cents per Barrel Allowed on Flour if Paid within Ten Days from Date of Bill.

One Per Cent. Discount on all other Goods.

☞ NO RETAIL STORE connected with this Establishment.

HALL'S

PATENT

BANK SAFE!

Is the ONLY One of which More Than

1,000

HAVE BEEN SOLD,

and NOT ONE OF THEM EVER ROBBED BY BURGLARS.

Wherever known and used the universal expression is similar to that contained in the following letter from a prominent Banker in Central Pennsylvania:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
BELLEFONTE, PA., December 20, 1873.

HALL'S SAFE AND LOCK COMPANY,
CINCINNATI AND PITTSBURGH:

Gentlemen—In pursuance of our order given some three months since for one of your celebrated Burglar-Proof Safes, it is proper that we should state that your gentlemanly agent has just succeeded in placing the same in position within the fire-proof vault lately erected in our new Banking House.

Previous to giving the order we had considered the subject for some time, without having come to any definite conclusion, until the arrival of your agent with his "Model Burglar."

His perfect familiarity with its workings and the minute account he gave of its good qualities disarmed me of all further objections.

It, however, gives us pleasure to say that we have thus far no reason to regret having had the interview which resulted with the purchasing, and at this writing are of the opinion that no misrepresentation has been made, but that it has fully come up to the description given by him. We think we shall hereafter feel assured that our valuables will be entirely out of the reach of burglars. Without any disposition to underrate the works of others in this line, we do not hesitate to say that the specimen you have given us will compare favorably with any Safe manufactured in this country of which we have any knowledge, both in principle of construction and workmanship.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
E. C. HUMES,
President.

Similar expressions of approval are almost daily being received by some of the nine branches of this Company, established in the principal cities of the country, Pittsburgh being one of the number.

A large assortment constantly arriving and for sale by

Hall's Safe and Lock Co

93 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

345 and 347 Broadway	New York.
70 Hanover street	Boston, Mass.
147 and 149 Dearborn street	Chicago, Ill.
302 North Fourth street	St. Louis, Mo.
182 Superior street	Cleveland, Ohio.
93 Smithfield street	Pittsburgh, Pa.
N. E. Cor. Fifth and Main sts.	Louisville, Ky.
537 Market street	San Francisco, Cal.
69 West Fourth street	Cincinnati, O.

☞ *Second-hand Safes for sale at very low prices.*

THE COAL EXCHANGE.

Important Meeting—Light Houses—Ohio River Navigation—River Interests.

The members of the Coal Exchange held a meeting yesterday morning in their rooms, corner of Water and Market streets. Captain N. J. Bigley occupied the chair, and Mr. A. Lysle acted as Secretary.

A motion was made and carried that a committee be appointed to draft a memorial to our representatives in Congress, urging them to support the bill now before that body, providing for the establishment of light houses on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Colonel James M. Schonmaker and Messrs. B. L. Wood and James A. Lysle were selected by the chairman to constitute the committee. The same committee were also requested to correspond with General Negley, urging him to call upon the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain if possession of the Louisville canal cannot be obtained immediately, so that the business of the Ohio river interest may be able to derive the benefit of the same during the coming spring.

A bill for the water works at Parker's Landing, amounting to $450, was ordered to be paid.

Mr. Robert Cornell reported that the Committee on Cincinnati Bridge and dyke have called on Colonel Merrill, and he requested the Coal Exchange to have a resolution passed asking General Humphries to give him instructions to have a survey made with a view to the removal of the dyke above said bridge.

On motion of Captain M. Bailey, Wm. A. Lyle was requested to write to Mr. O. Barrett, at Washington city, in reference to his letters, and ask him for information in regard to all business now before Congress relating to the river interests.

Adjourned.

Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company.

Notice is hereby given that neither Thomas H. Rattigan, 47 Smithfield street, nor A. M. Barr, 143 Smithfield street, are any longer authorized to act as agents for the "Inman Line," and that none of the drafts issued by the said parties were sold for the account of this company, but simply on their own behalf, or as agents for other companies.

Persons desiring passage by this line of steamers can obtain the same at the offices of Mr. Max Schamberg, 163 Smithfield street, or Mr. Thomas H. Murray, 7 Ninth street, Pittsburgh, where every information will be given.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

Grocers' Circular.

I have now in print another edition of my Trade Circular and Price Current, the most complete work of the kind in the country, alphabetically arranged, with prices in full to all articles included. Every Grocer and Flour Dealer should have one. Those that are not regular customers of the house will please send their names for circular, which will be sent to dealers Free of Charge, by return mail.

T. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front, Pittsburgh.

New Patent.

The Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent and is said to be giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE—ON APRIL 1ST, a House with 4 or 5 Rooms; must be within twenty minutes walk of the Postoffice. Address stating terms and location, J. W. B., Commercial office.

WANTED—ENGAGEMENT—BY AN experienced Civil and Mining Engineer. Good references. Address J. C. REDINGTON, Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, Pa.

WANTED—SHIPPING CLERK—FOR a Glass Manufacturing Establishment. One who has had some experience in the Chimney business preferred. Address, with reference, Lock Box 342.

WANTED — PURCHASERS — FOR Cheap Lands. I am prepared to furnish cheap Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands, in tracts from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres each in the States of Arkansas, Texas, East and West Virginia and Kentucky. These lands are well located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash or exchanged for city or country property at its market value, by applying to E. O. KEYS, 86 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pennsylvania, Missouri and Michigan Pine Lands made a specialty.

NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK AND CLEVELAND GAS COAL COMPANY, 384 Penn Avenue.—This Company is now ready to redeem its Circulating Notes (denomination of $5 and $10), due in February, 1874, on presentation at this office.

WM. A. McINTOSH, President.

Pittsburgh, February 4, 1874.

☞ OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their Meters Tested to leave their orders at the office of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

RELICIOUS.

☞ FOURTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. R. W. PEARSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Morning discourse, "A life Picture—Sorrowful at losing Heaven, yet bent on reaching Hell." Evening subject, "Moral Incendiarism—The Way and Works of an Unruly Member." Special Meetings next week on Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights. Children's service every Saturday at 3 o'clock. Attendance invited. Seats free.

OLD TEA HOUSE

TEAS,

A SPECIALTY.

CHOICE TEAS

NOT KEPT BY GROCERS.

SCENTED CAPER TEA,
ORANGE PEKOE TEA,
ROSE FLAVORED TEA,
FONGTAI TEA,
CONGOU TEA,
SOUCHONG TEA.

Oolong (Long Lee) Tea per lb	$1 80
Choice Green, Moyune, Tea per lb	1 80
Uncolored Japan Tea per lb	1 60
New Crop English Breakfast per lb	1 60

☞ NEW CHROMOS TO-DAY.

D. M. Jenkins,

20 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MONEY TO LOAN—ON Bond and Mortgage. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite Postoffice.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting and Hose, at HARTLEY, McKEE & CO.'S, 58 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—WOOD WORKING MACHINERY, Steam Engines, Boilers and Mechanical Supplies. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—MACHINE SHOP AND Foundry at public sale, in Orrville, Ohio, on Wednesday, February 25th, 1–74. For descriptive circular address J. C. McCONNELL, Orrville, Ohio. TThs

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—STOCK and Fixtures of a first-class Dry Goods and Grocery Store, situated on line of Railroad, near to city, having a large trade. Stock light. For further particulars address "Merchant," Livermore, Pa.

FOR SALE—A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S Steam Pumps, suitable for every purpose to which Steam Pumps can be applied. Having been largely improved, we offer them as the best and cheapest in the market. ATWOOD & McCAFFREY, corner Third avenue and Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. TThs

FOR SALE—A GOOD NO. 1 WATER-POWER Grist Mill, one-quarter of a mile from the line of the thriving city of New Castle. A splendid situation for doing a large business of both custom and merchant work. Price ($8,000) Eight Thousand Dollars, with easy payments. For further particulars address SEGHLER & ZEIGLER, New Castle, Pa.

FOR SALE—ROLLING MILL AT MEMPHIS, TENN.—Containing one 9-inch Train, one 16 inch Train, Squeezers, Shears, &c. One small Mill Heating Furnace, one Sand Scrapping or Bar Iron Furnace, one single Puddling Furnace, one double Puddling Furnace, with Appurtenances, Tools, &c. Everything in good running order and modern style. Home market for sales and material. Coal 13c to 15c per bushel. Will be sold low. Address M. J. WICKS, Memphis. TThs

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling House, with Basement, No. 101 Liberty street, Burgess' Row. Apply to JAMES E. LEDLIE, No. 103 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—A THREE-STORY BRICK Warehouse, No. 121 Second avenue, near Wood street. Inquire of BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO., 33 Wood street.

FOR RENT—VACANT LOT—40X75 feet, corner Liberty and Pitt streets, near foot of Fifth avenue and Diamond Market. Inquire at 157 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—THE NOVELTY WORKS Property, corner First avenue and Grant street. For length and terms of lease, inquire of A. D. SMITH, 17 Park street, Allegheny city.

FOR RENT—ONE LARGE AND ONE small Room in second story of Commerce Building. Apply at National Bank of Commerce, corner Wood street and Sixth avenue.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—CORNER Water street and Cherry alley, for rent low. Immediate possession given. D. W. C. BIDWELL, corner Water street and Cherry alley.

FOR RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY—A Frame Dwelling House on Center avenue, near Kirkpatrick street, containing 5 Rooms and Finished Attic, neatly finished and in good order. Rent $20 per month. For particulars apply at No. 154 Center avenue.

FOR RENT—TWO DWELLING HOUSES of four rooms each, on Mary street, one of five rooms on John street, one of three rooms on Woolslair's alley, one of four rooms on Thirty-eighth street. Immediate possession given. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE—THE ANNUAL ELECTION of the Western Pennsylvania Oil Company will be held MONDAY, February 9, at the office, 114 Fourth avenue, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

MWFS HENRY ROSENBAGH, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS—PITTSBURGH AND CASTLE SHANNON RAILROAD CO., General Office, No 75 Fourth avenue—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company, will be held at this office on the

THIRD TUESDAY, 17TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1874, between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M.,

For the purpose of Electing a President and Ten Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them.

JOSIAH REAMER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, January 27, 1874. TThs

BLACK SILKS!

In addition to our usual Stock of Black Silks, we are showing a full line of a New Brand, CACHMERE DE LYON, (Satin Finish), which for weight, lustre and fineness of texture we think equal to any Silk offered in the market.

Cheney Bros.' American Silk,

AT THE LOWEST PRICE.

A few Old Styles of FANCY SILKS offered at Very Low Prices.

White, Orr & Co.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE.

IRON ORE

AT AUCTION.

We will offer for sale at Auction, at Wheatland Furnaces, near Sharon, Pa., on

Wednesday, 25th February,

12 O'CLOCK M.,

5,000 tons Sterling Ore;
3,000 tons Foster Hematite Ore;
3,000 tons Wisconsin Ore;
100 tons Red Specular Ore;
100 tons Champlain Ore;
100 tons Champion Ore;
2,000 to 3,000 tons Calcined Mill Cinder.

Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Terms cash, or four months approved paper, adding 6 per cent. interest.

R. J. ANDERSON,
J. J. SPEARMAN,
H. W. OLIVER, Jr.,
Trustees of J. T. & C. A. Wood.

NOTICE.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

I offer my ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS FOR SALE at the Very Lowest Figures, consisting of the

Finest French and English

Cloths and Cassimeres.

☞ Will be sold to suit the purchaser, either by the Yard or Suit. These Goods must be sold by the 1st of April, as I intend to retire from business.

JAMES GALLAGHER,
No. 10 SIXTH STREET.

REMOVAL.

THE MONONGAHELA SAVINGS BANK Has been removed from No. 19 Carson street to the Building lately occupied by I. B. McVay & Co., CORNER FOURTH AVENUE AND SMITHFIELD STREET. Deposits solicited and a General Banking Business transacted.

Wm. B. Hays & Son,

PORK PACKERS,

Bacon, Mess Pork, Dried Beef,

Lard, Lard Oil, Carbon Oils.

Curers of the Celebrated

Star-Anchor Brand Extra Sugar-Cured Hams

281 AND 283 LIBERTY STREET.

HENRY ABEL,

Notary Public,

No. 116 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite City Hall, Second Floor,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT,

231 LIBERTY STREET.

THE GENERAL IMPRESSION IN THE BEST INFORMED QUARTERS SEEMS TO INDICATE AN EARLY ADVANCE IN CANNED GOODS; ALREADY THERE HAS BEEN A STIFFENING IN PRICES IN SOME ARTICLES IN EASTERN CITIES. IT IS A WELL KNOWN FACT THAT THE FRUIT CROP OF LAST SEASON WAS FAR BELOW THE AVERAGE; OF PEACHES ALONE THERE WAS ONE-THIRD LESS PACKED THAN IN 1872, AND THE FALLING OFF IN SMALL FRUITS WAS EVEN GREATER. HAD IT NOT BEEN FOR THE GENERAL DISARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS LAST FALL, THIS WOULD HAVE CAUSED A MODERATE ADVANCE SOME TIME AGO. IN ADDITION TO THIS THE STOCK OF DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS IS LOWER AT THE PRESENT TIME THAN IT HAS BEEN FOR YEARS, AND MUST SOON BE ENTIRELY OUT OF THE MARKET, SO THAT TAKING EVERYTHING INTO CONSIDERATION WE THINK WE ARE SAFE IN ADVISING OUR FRIENDS WHO HANDLE THIS CLASS OF GOODS AND WHO ARE IN NEED OF STOCK TO MAKE THEIR PURCHASES AT ONCE. WE ARE STILL SELLING AT OLD PRICES, WITH A VERY LIBERAL DISCOUNT OFF FOR CASH. SINCE WE HAVE INAUGURATED THIS CLEARANCE SALE, AT CLOSE PRICES, OUR SUCCESS HAS BEEN VERY FLATTERING, BUT WE STILL HAVE BARGAINS FOR ALL WHO MAY COME. WE INVITE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO OUR STOCKS OF

Canned Goods, American Pickles,
French Mustard, Jellies and Jams,
Tomato, Walnut and
Mushroom Ketchups,
French and American Sardines.

We are the only manufacturers of the

BANNER BAKING POWDER.

We Import direct from England

Coleman's Double Superfine Mustard,
Morton's Prize Medal Pickles, Seven Varieties.

We are the Manufacturers' Agent for

Enoch Morgan's Sons' Sapolio,
Enoch Morgan's Sons' Hand Sapolio,
Enoch Morgan's Sons' Century Soap,
The Rising Sun Stove Polish,
American Dairy Salt, Small Bags.
Imperial Russian Mustard, Horse Radish Flavor,
Rocky Mountain Bath Brick.

We sell at Manufacturers' Own Prices the following:

Burnett's Unrivalled Flavoring Extracts,
The Halford Table Sauce,
John Preston's Chocolates, Broma and Cocoa.

A personal inspection will repay you.

Warehouse, Sample Room and Office,

231 LIBERTY STREET.

JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT.

WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,

OFFER A LARGE NEW STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Notions,

SMALL WARES, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, YARNS.

Standard AA and Extra Heavy XXX Blue and Brown Drills, Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds.

The American Manufacturer

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE

IRON, COAL, METAL AND GLASS TRADES.

This Journal, now in its TWELFTH YEAR, is recognized as the Leading Representative of its class in the United States. Published at Pittsburgh, the center of the heavy Iron, Steel and Glass Industries of the country, it has facilities for gathering information of these Trades such as no other paper possesses. In addition it has nearly One Hundred Correspondents in all parts of the country, from whom it is constantly in receipt of News. Among its Specialties may be mentioned:

Its Page of Condensed Manufacturing Notes;
Its Able English Letter;
Its Articles on Political Economy;
Its Short Editorials;
Its Pittsburgh Iron and Metal Price Lists and Review;
Its Thorough and Reliable Statistical Tables;
Its Monthly Reports from Blast Furnaces;
Its Iron Workers' Wages Tables.

No person engaged in the Manufacture or Sale of IRON, STEEL, ORE, COAL, GLASS, HARDWARE OR METALS, can do without it.

SUBSCRIPTION, - - $4 00 PER YEAR.

☞ Sample Copies sent Free on application.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURER,

TThs 97 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

RITER & CONLEY,

SUCCESSORS TO JAMES M. RITER,

BUILDERS OF

OIL TANKS, BLAST FURNACES, SIEMEN FURNACES,

ROLLING MILL STACKS, IRON ROOFING,

And all kinds of SHEET IRON WORK.

Also, Copper Work of Every Description.

OFFICE AND WORKS, 55 AND 56 WATER STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA. MS

MAGIC INKSTAND

PRODUCES INK FOR EVERY DAY USE FOR 100 YEARS,

BY SIMPLY ADDING WATER.

(This apparatus contains a chemical product hitherto unknown in the Arts.)

FOR SALE BY

R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.,

62 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.,

AND ALL STATIONERS AND BOOKSELLERS.

Sent, postpaid, on receipt of $2.

FOR RENT,

SECOND STORY OFFICE, No. 60 Market street.

LARGE ROOM, Second Story, No. 58 Market street.

BASEMENT, No. 60 Fourth avenue.

INQUIRE OF

GAZZAM & COCHRAN,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
94 Diamond street.

GEORGE G. M'MURTRY RETIRED from the Standard Nut Company on January 1st, 1874, having sold his interest to the remaining members of said firm, who continue the business as heretofore.

STANDARD NUT COMPANY.

W. H. CASSIDY, Secretary and Treasurer,
February 5th, 1874.

Statement of the Condition

OF THE

Ætna Insurance Co

HARTFORD, CONN.,

On the 31st Day of December, A. D., 1873.

ASSETS AT MARKET VALUE.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$503,600 60
Cash in hands of Agents and in transit	621,292 66
Real Estate	405,000 00
Mortgage Bonds	1,080,325 00
Bank and Trust Company Stocks	1,225,180 00
Railroad Stocks	543,673 00
Loans on Bond and Mortgage	91,311 00
Loans on Collaterals	87,447 70
United States, State and City Stocks and other Securities	1,178,095 83
	$5,735,925 79

LIABILITIES.

Claims for Losses not Due and Unadjusted	$214,876 65
NET ASSETS:	$5,521,049 14

Losses Paid in 54 Years, Over	$40,000,000
Losses Paid in the past 2 Years	11,000,000

S. S. CARRIER, Agent,

1p 59 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. McMillan & Co.,

359 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Have in Store for Sale WHEAT, OATS, CORN, RYE BALED HAY and STRAW, FLOUR, best brands BUCKWHEAT and RYE FLOURS, APPLES, APPLE BUTTER, DRIED APPLES, DRIED CORN, CHEESE, CIDER, BUTTER, EGGS, &c., &c.

TO ARRIVE:

5 cars White Oats;
1 car Amber Wheat;
3 cars Iowa Spring Wheat;
3 cars Ear Corn;
2 cars Timothy Hay;
5 cars Prairie Hay.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1874.

The Cincinnati papers continue to cultivate the amenities of journalism in their own peculiar manner—which, by the way, has all the contortions of the sybil without a particle of her inspiration.

Jeff. Davis has sneaked away to Europe. He had probably heard a rumor that Foote intended to seek him out for the purpose of holding a joint debate concerning the matters at issue between them.

It has been stated in several papers that the Committee on Banking and Currency had passed a bill which, in repealing the redistribution clause of the act of 1870, authorizes the issue of twenty-five million dollars to banks in the South and West. This is an entire mistake.

But who will insure the insurers? It is proposed to organize a company to insure the fidelity of officers of banking institutions, manufacturing corporations, etc. The plan is not only impracticable, but it would tend also to increase whatever distrust as to the honesty of such employees may now prevail.

"The Commercial has neglected for a day or two to refer to that mysterious 'savage western Democratic newspaper.'"—*Pittsburgh Post.*

Yes. We have been so lost in amazement over the sublime mendacity and malignity of a certain "Democratic newspaper" nearer home, as to have had neither time nor inclination to refer to its lesser western contemporary.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authority for the statement that a number of prominent English manufacturers contemplate the removal of their manufactories and capital to the United States, provided assurances are given that our tariff will be kept up. They see that our policy in this regard has been a wise one, whose results have furnished its best vindication.

It is to be feared that the Louisville *Courier-Journal* is losing its prestige and influence. It makes bitter complaint that Kentucky, whose past is full of great names, is lowering her present into abject mediocrity, because she does not foster or encourage her genius—a neglect which, on behalf of our slighted contemporary, we take leave to add, is wholly unpardonable.

We cannot say we are very sorry to learn that Louisiana is likely to forfeit the grant made by the United States to that State for the purpose of establishing an Agricultural College. The act by which these lands were granted prescribed certain conditions to be fulfilled by the Legislature before the title to the land should pass to the State. None of these have, however, been complied with, and we know of no sound reason why the land should not revert to the government immediately the limitation of the grant has been reached.

It is to be hoped that the "Relief bill" for the city of Boston, which it is proposed to introduce into Congress, may not pass. Of course the movement originates with General Butler, who advocates the enactment of a law, after the form used in Chicago, allowing the importation of building materials to be used in the burnt district, and when evidenced that it has been so used a rebate of the tax is asked. The doubted constitutionality of such provisions, together with the present condition of the customs revenues, should arouse sufficient opposition to the measure to defeat it.

In consequence of the immense accumulation of business before the United States Supreme Court a division of the labors of that tribunal is in contemplation. The court is now fully two years behind with its cases, and with no probability that it will clear off the docket. The proposed remedy is to divide the court so as to let five Judges hear and determine causes at one season of the year, and the other five hear and determine causes at another season, which would be equal to having two courts. This plan, however, would necessitate the appointment of another Judge, as there are only nine Judges at present.

The New York *Tribune* shows, in an article on the taxation of New York, that the local impositions for the support of State, county, town and city governments reach the enormous aggregate of fifty-four millions more, making in all a sum of one hundred and one million dollars in taxes paid annually by the inhabitants of that State, which is equal to about one hundred dollars for every adult male inhabitant. In view of these facts it is respectfully suggested that our contemporary might find a good deal more profitable field for the exercise of its reformatory functions and energies, at home, than in persistently wasting them on the unappreciative people of the economical and thrifty Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The fact that, during the late war, the army paymasters disbursed $1,094,000,000, and that the total loss to the government, from unfaithfulness or dishonesty, and unsettled accounts, was only $786,706, is a strong proof of the average honesty of human nature. The number of paymasters employed was 541; and out of this large number, not over ten turned out defaulters. Some 386 of this total have closed up their accounts squarely; and of the 155 whose accounts are still open, many are yet disputing the correctness of the settlements made against them, and are claiming offsets and allowances. When they have finally closed their accounts, which must happen soon, the outstanding ballance given above, of $786,706 will doubtless be largely reduced. No government ever before had so large a sum disbursed with so little loss from the handling of it.

"One of the most agreeable facts connected with the election of General Maxey as United States Senator from Texas is, that he will retire the fragrant Flanagan, who defiantly waved his back pay over the heads of members and shouted; 'Thar it is!'"—*Memphis Avalanche.*

In this we agree. But one of the most disagreeable facts connected with the election of the new Senator is that, metaphorically speaking, he will bring the rebel flag with him into his seat, flaunt it in the face of members, and shout "Thar it is!" We say nothing of his course during the war, but he has ever since shown himself to be one of the most irrepressible of the impracticables; opposing reconstruction and everything connected with it, and boasting that he never yielded one jot nor tittle of his convictions during the past decade. Flanagan is bad enough, in all conscience, but the probabilities that his successor will turn out to be an improvement, are very slight indeed.

The Archimidean lever has at length got its fulcrum solidly fixed on Chinese ground. The latest and most promising step in the march of improvement in that distant quarter of the world, consists in the erection of a printing office in connection with the government college in Pekin, where six presses are actively at work. It is not three months since the establishment was opened, and already it has struck off a volume of poems, by Tungsuen, one of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs; a volume on chemistry, by Professor Billegrier, of the Pekin College; and several volumes of an immense work on the military history of the empire during the last twenty years, the printing of which will occupy more than three years. The Emperor, with a number of his cabinet ministers, recently paid a visit to the office, and expressed themselves as delighted and astonished with what they saw. The operatives were all trained by American missionaries, and perhaps this is the best seed they ever sowed.

The number of new buildings put up within the boundaries of the city of Pittsburgh in the year 1873, furnishes a basis for conclusions as to the probable growth of the city. The population of the old city in 1870 was 86,000; the South Side additions have raised this total to 122,000; and the Thirty-seventh ward, recently added from Wilkins township, will make it 124,000. Allegheny City had a population of 53,000 in 1870; but the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh wards have since been added, bringing the total to 60,000, at the lowest.

Now, if the city of Pittsburgh had put up 1,034 new dwellings in 1873, the number put up in Allegheny and in the suburban districts immediately surrounding the two cities was doubtless equally as large, and it will be perfectly safe to conclude that 2,000 new dwellings were built in 1873 in the two cities and suburbs. At an average of five to each dwelling, this would be a permanent addition to the population of 10,000. The increase in 1871 and 1872 was probably not so large; but it will be within bounds to put it at 15,000 in those two years.

The present population of what is generally known as "the city," would then be as follows:

Population of the city of Pittsburgh proper, in 1870	124,000
Population of Allegheny City, in 1870	60,000
Population of Suburban Districts, in 1870	10,000
Increase in 1871 and 1872	15,000
Increase in 1873	10,000
Total	219,000

This is about the present population of what is known to all as "Pittsburgh," without reference to municipal distinctions. The increase in three years has been thirteen per cent., which would be forty-three per cent., at the same rate, for the decade ending in 1880. This would bring our population up to 275,000 in that year. Of course, many things may happen to retard this rapid growth; but other things may happen, likewise, to stimulate it; and hence we confidently look forward to 300,000 as the figures for Pittsburgh, when the census is next taken.

DOUBTFUL SCENES.

A singular feature of the feminine crusade against the saloons and drug stores in Ohio is said to be the apparent satisfaction with which many of the patrons of those establishments regard the labors of the crusaders. One might beforehand have supposed that they, if absolutely no others, would have at least a little sympathy to spare for the men who had so faithfully ministered to their tastes. Several considerations may be suggested, each of which may have some influence in determining their feeling in the premises. In the first place, we might safely take for granted—which indeed has been stated by one correspondent as a fact—that the topers who give frank expression to the gratification with which they witness the confusion and trouble of the liquor sellers, are for the most part young. They, therefore, in the spirit of their age naturally enjoy the excitement which the movement causes in their village. It banishes monotony and introduces some variety into their uniform secluded lives. Probably in some of them their sense of humor is touched and they may find the scenes amusing or even funny. Then, as essentially well meaning young fellows, they cannot help sympathizing with the women of their village, mothers, sisters, sweethearts, etc., as against their mercantile antagonists, especially as the women engaged in the crusade belong to the most respectable and influential families of the place. Another suggestion worthy of mention applies equally to topers of all ages. No illusion is more common among them or much more mischievous than the notion that when they "drink" too much or "drink" at all in the consciousness of doing wrong, others and not they themselves are responsible for the transgression. "To lay one's goatish disposition to the charge of a star," and to lay one's love of or indulgence in strong drink at the door of the rumseller, are "admirable evasions" with which even boys early become familiar, and which old men sometimes cherish as about the only, as it may be the last, support of their vanishing self-respect. To remind people that such an illusion is common and susceptible of being nourished with mischievous consequences, is not either to commend or to acquit the liquor seller of all responsibility.

When referring to the strange movement in Ohio we may mention a recent incident which to some will most likely seem to foretoken evil results apparently not foreseen or anticipated by the good people who have applauded the so styled crusade. In the village of New Vienna, a saloon keeper named Van Pelt, whose bar had been besieged for several days by the praying women, at length refused to admit them unless they would agree that he himself might spend one-half of the time in leading their devotions. Accordingly when one of the women had brought her intercessions to a conclusion, Van Pelt took his turn and delivered a long prayer, in the course of which, besides beseeching the Lord to have mercy upon his unwelcome visitors and increase their understanding, he cited various scriptural texts and facts which he supposed to sanction his trade. Certainly in the light of history it is difficult to believe that any real or permanent good results can flow from such scenes. The movement appears to be almost exclusively controlled by one religious denomination.

GROWING CAPITAL.

The *Journal*, a German paper published in Washington, calls attention to a somewhat neglected aspect of the subject of immigration. It seems that, according to the estimate of the Bureau of Statistics, the average pecuniary value of every immigrant, including his laboring power and the capital he brings with him, amounts to $800. Viewed in the light of such a fact, the subject cannot but become important in the eyes of calculating citizens. Thus the 459,083 immigrants who landed on our shores in 1872 were equivalent in value to $367,266,400 added to the capital of the country—no insignificant increase in a single year. And the *Journal* takes a not unnatural satisfaction in stating that much the larger part of this enormous sum was introduced by Germans, who formed a considerable majority of the immigrants in the year referred to, and who are to a great extent well-to-do in their circumstances. Statistics, in fact, show beyond controversy that German immigrants, as a class, are not only people fond and capable of working, but are besides representatives of all the skilled trades and professions. Smiths of every kind, masons, cabinetmakers, dyers, gardeners, carpenters, jewelers, watchmakers, millers, miners, tailors, and, in a word, all sorts of mechanics, are found among them in abundance. We may moreover add that very many of them are highly skilled artisans, whose workmanship would satisfy the most fastidious European taste, and that if by their presence they sometimes provoke complaints on the part of native workmen, they also enable us to occupy an advanced position in industrial pursuits. So that if our Hibernian friends can demand with triumph and exultation,—"who but we built your railroads and dug your canals?"—our Teutonic fellow-citizens might, with equal justice, demand—"who but we made your elegant furniture, worthy of the Paris market, and the splendid pianos, which already surpass the instruments made in Europe?"

Returning to the remarks of the *Journal* we find the statement that between 1844 and 1860, 1,720,000 Germans in all settled in the United States, who at $800 apiece equaled the introduction into the country of $1,379,200,000. And between 1860 and 1874, the number of immigrants with its aggregate value of money has been more than doubled, so that one is safe in assuming that since the date first mentioned capital to the amount of three thousand millions of dollars has been brought into the country by Germans alone. It is a satisfactory way for a German to look at the subject, and we can think of no sufficient reason why others, as well as they, should not accept the results. The lack of precision or definiteness in the data rather aids than embarrasses the imagination.

Philadelphia is spoken of by the *North American* as a "rectangular wilderness," and the phrase is a remarkably descriptive one. That flourishing and rapidly increasing city is spreading out over an immense area, and is rapidly becoming a vast wilderness of houses. The paved streets now extend out to the county line, and the gas lamp, the water hydrant and the street railroad have followed the paved streets. Huge empty spaces, of course, intervene between the outermost houses and the densely built portions of the city; but these will eventually disappear, and that at no distant day; and then Philadelphia will cover more ground compactly than any other city on the American continent.

The difference between Philadelphia and other large Eastern cities is in the supply it affords of small and neatly built tenements, suited to the wants of families of very limited means. No other Eastern city has so many two and three-story brick houses, with from four to eight rooms, as she has, and in no other has the workingman the same chance of being accommodated with a house all to himself. New York can crowd more population into a smaller space; but she forces her poor into filthy tenement houses, and her well to-do middle class into houses fitted up into suites of apartments on the French style, with half a dozen families under one roof. There may be some advantages in crowding people, in this way, into the space that lies between the earth and the sky; but they are not apparent, and the candid looker-on cannot help commending the Philadelphia plan, which secures to each family a roof-tree of its own, and secures that privacy so dear to every lover of domestic quiet.

We may be old-fashioned in preferring the calm peace of a life spent within walls which are sacred to the family protected by them; but we fancy that morality, as well as comfort, is promoted by a system which secures privacy to the family, and saves its little secrets from the oversight of prying eyes. The whirl of excitement may be greater where families are huddled together by the score, and crowds can be gathered in a moment almost from the air; but so long as man continues a domestic animal, and prefers to enjoy himself within the quietness of a home into which no other eye has the right to intrude, so long will the comforts of the "rectangular wilderness" of Philadelphia be preferable to the compacted miseries of dwelling in tenement houses and in suites of apartments. The craving for a home exclusively one's own is a human instinct, and Philadelphia, alone of all the Eastern cities, renders the gratification of it possible.

At her present rate of growth, Philadelphia must soon eclipse all her rivals. Over 6,000 new buildings were built there in 1873. This is a city, in itself, and it will require the lapse of but a few years to run up an enormous aggregate from such a basis. The same rate of building would give 60,000 new buildings in the current decade, and swell the population of that city to a million. The wilderness of new houses goes on spreading in all directions, its right angles adding to the pleasant bewilderment of the spectator; but it is a wilderness that betokens growth, and prosperity, and popular comfort; and the beholder pardons the bewilderment it produces, in rejoicing over the success it demonstrates and the security and personal enjoyment that so plainly grow out of it.

We do not take part for or against any of the candidates now before the Republicans of this city for nomination; and, so far as we are concerned, the people shall be left free to settle the fight without bias from us. But we protest most decidedly against the paltry trick of arraigning Mr. McCarthy on a trumped-up charge of larceny on the eve of the primary elections. We fully exonerate the gentleman who contests the nomination for Mayor with him from any participation in this dirty scheme. We have known Mr. McCarthy personally for many years, and we know him to be as honest a man as ever breathed the breath of life. We make no exceptions. He is incapable of theft, or of dishonesty in the discharge of his duties. He has lived a life free from the possibility of such a stain, and it will require men with cleaner hands than his accusers possess to accuse him with the hope of being believed. The whole charge is as malicious as it is ridiculous; and the springing of it at this time is solely with the desire to injure him before the people at the elections to-day.

We entreat our Republican friends to go to the primary meetings to-day and declare, frankly, their preference for Mayor. But let them do so on the well-known character and merits of the men before them, paying no heed to libels manufactured for use at the last moment. We do not ask any man to vote for or against Mr. McCarthy, because that would be against our rule to allow all candidates for nomination to have their claims settled free from newspaper interference; but we do ask them to disregard this dirty electioneering trick, and decide between the disputants without once taking into account the disreputable proceeding we have just commented upon.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The great sentimental problem of the hour appears to be: Do we love England?

With the mercury making cold love to zero, New Yorkers cannot imagine why the hospital for sun-struck patients permits its banner to shiver in the breeze.

These are the times that try men's soles. The boot and shoemakers of Milwaukee are on a strike.

If there was ever an illustration of entomological enthusiasm hopelessly run mad, it is in the case of the Tennessean who has preserved in alcohol a bed-bug which was caught on a bed that General Jackson slept in.

Venison is only five cents per pound down South. That is not deer.

Somebody wants to know how much longer the people are to be robbed. Can't tell. Congress has not yet fixed the date of its adjournment.

It did look as though the back of winter had been broken, but if so, it has since frozen together again.

Professor Proctor is about to interfere with the occupation of the Chicagoans by telling them how the heavens look when not seen through the bottom of a glass.

Now, what a pity that Davis and Foote didn't meet; since, with Iago, the people would have said: "Now whether he kill Cassio, or Cassio him, or each do kill the other, every way makes my game."

A "distinguished American citizen" writes from Japan that foreigners have no real responsibility in the government there, though made much of. The Japanese, in fact will not trust them with real work.

A week ago the Indianapolis newspapers were ready to fly at each other's throats; there now exists a friendship beautiful to look upon and promising to be eternal. It has all been brought about by the printers' strike.

There is common sense in the proposed amendment to the postal laws, which would allow those who send books and papers by mail to write their names thereon, without being fined letter postage.

Georgia has a ten dollar poll-tax; yet the newspapers cannot account for the steady exodus of colored laborers from that State.

Wheat has heretofore been used very little, if any, in the brewing of beer. Now it is proposed to mix it with barley malt in the production of the favorite Teutonic beverage.

A young lady of spirit in Indiana was so disgusted with her young man for running at the sight of a ghost that she is making preparations to marry the ghost.

The Chicago *Tribune* says there never was so much money in the country west of that city as now.

Ely Chapel, Holborn, one of the few examples of mediæval architecture remaining in London, was lately sold at auction. It was the last fragment left of a once famous Episcopal palace, built in the early part of the fourteenth century, and was a distinguished example of the architecture of that time.

After Seth Green gets through with his experiment on raising salmon and frogs, wouldn't it be well for him to try his hand at whales. If he would only stock our Atlantic waters with whales he would be doing a whaling big thing.

Young women are now received into the California University on the same terms with young men, and have an equal share in all the advantages of the University.

There promises to be a general, and very extensive flight to Europe next spring and summer of prominent people and ultra-fashionables. Some of the steamship company agents predict that the exodus will be fully equal to, if not greater than, last year, when everybody who could afford it went to Vienna.

Counterfeit treasury notes of the denomination of $20, $50, and $100, are largely circulated in St. Louis; a good many merchants have been lately victimized.

Our Minister to Ecuador, is at loggerheads with that intensely Catholic State. He was stoned by the boys of Bogota for not taking his hat off as a religious procession was passing.

The great lumber trade of the Northwest claims to be, with its lateral, if not dependent industry, the tanning business, the second manufacturing and commercial interest of the country at large.

They have a genuine case of leprosy in Detroit, and it is asserted that the disease is more or less prevalent in a number of cities of the country, notably San Francisco, where it has been introduced by the Chinese.

"Women and wine" have proved the ruin of many a man; but out in Ohio they are taking a new way for it.

The St. Louis papers urge the inviting of capital, and, if they really make so bold, of capitalists, into Missouri.

PERSONAL.

Mr. George H. Boker, our representative at Constantinople, has announced his intention of resigning, and returning to Philadelphia in the spring.

Spotted Tail occupied a box in the theater at Cheyenne, Wyoming, a few nights since. 'Tis thus the march of civilization overtakes the savage and prowling red man.

Ex-Senator Pomeroy is awaiting his "Vindication," by what Matthew Arnold calls the "Time-spirit." He says that "even Barnabas was preferred by a howling mob before Christ, but time has indicated the Savior." Next thing we shall know Pomeroy will be bragging that he would sell for more than thirty pieces of silver.

As an evidence of the effect of time in healing old animosities, it may be noted that Admiral R. Semmes, now a resident of Mobile, Alabama, has received an invitation from a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic at Rome, New York, to deliver a lecture at that place this winter, for the benefit of the "Gravestone Fund."

Mrs. McCrum, of Kalamazoo, Mich., is the happy mother of two little crumbs of humanity, a boy and a girl, who are eight inches long, and weigh one pound twelve ounces and one pound eight ounces respectively. The twins are bright and lively, and promise to be a great addition to Kalamazoology.

An artistic genius has just been developed in Troy, in the person of a butler named J. H. Shorey. The critics speak of a picture by him in water colors, the scene "Evening Hours on the Campagna," as better than nine-tenths of the amateur productions, and in coloring ranking with the work of some professionals.

The theatrical people of the Southwest are priding themselves upon a feat which exceeds all previous experience. A company played *Richelieu*, with Barrett as the "Cardinal," at a mid-day matinee in Mobile, and returned to New Orleans to perform the same play in the evening. The run betweed New Orleans and Mobile, being one hundred and forty-one miles, was made in two hours and fifty-two minutes, being at the rate of 1:21 per mile. This is good running.

Virginia may no longer lay claim to the proud title of the "Mother of Presidents," if the Washington directory may be relied on. For, according to that publication, the district contains no less than four Thomas Jeffersons, three James Madisons, four John Adams, three John Quincy Adams, and—think of it, twenty-seven George Washingtons.

Out of five children which composed the family of John Jacob Astor, one only remains. This is William B., who is now upward of eighty. He is now one of the oldest native born residents of New York, and has seen a wonderful series of changes. He can remember the first steamboat, which greeted his boyish eyes when he was a youth of fourteen, and he has seen the city increase from 30,000 to a population of more than a million. He has also seen his father's estate expand from $200,000 to $50,000,000, and he has beheld all the associates of youth pass away, as well as his parents and their children.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Rev. Dr. Pearson, pastor First Baptist Church, Fourth avenue, received forty-three persons into church-fellowship on last Sabbath.

Rev. H. Lucas, pastor Methodist Church, Uniontown, Pa., at a meeting recently held, received fifty-eight persons into his church.

Rev. Isaac Banks, pastor First Baptist Church, South Nineteenth street, South Side, had an addition of eight members last Sabbath.

Nearly one hundred persons have united with Bingham street Methodist Episcopal Church during the revival.

Rev. J. B. Lucas, pastor First Methodist Church, South Side, received ten persons last Sabbath to the communion of his church.

Thirty persons have united with the Walton Methodist Episcopal Church during the protracted meeting.

A good religious interest still continues at East Common Methodist Church. On last Sabbath ten persons united with the church. Rev. Simpson, the pastor, is much encouraged with his work.

Rev. Donehoo, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Temperanceville, is having a good religious awakening in his charge and a number of additions to his church.

Rev. Wm. Collier, D.D., pastor Methodist Church, Connellsville, Pa., is enjoying a glorious revival. Success to the great work.

Grace Church, Sharpsburg, Rev. Brindley, pastor, is holding a series of meetings. Rev. J. H. Hull, of Pittsburgh, has been with them during the week.

The Ministerial Association held in First Presbyterian Church, on last Monday, was a very pleasant and harmonious meeting. The spirit of brotherly love influenced all hearts. May it continue.

The delegates to the convention held in this city this week, in the interest of the amendment to the Constitution acknowledging God, are men of culture and piety.

Rev. J. D. Herr, pastor Penn avenue Baptist Church, East Liberty, is prospering in his labors. He is receiving persons into his church, and the prospects are increasing.

Rev. C. A. Holmes, D.D., while a Methodist, believes in a broad Christian foundation on which we can wish all churches well. This is the true Christian spirit.

Rev. T. H. Colhauer, pastor of the Methodist Church at Soho, is laboring hard to build up the cause in that place, and is having prosperity. Last Sabbath nine persons united with his church.

Rev. Dr. Beatty and Rev. Milligan, of Steubenville, participated in the exercises of the dedication of the new Presbyterian church at Fairview, last week.

The Episcopalians of West Virginia want a diocese of their own. At present, Virginia and West Virginia form one diocese.

The Presbyterian Church at Pennington, New Jersey, was burned last Sunday.

Archbishop Manning has discovered that there are in London 200,000 Roman Catholics that never enter a chapel or go to church. He is trying to reach them by holding open air services.

A young Japanese nobleman, a scion of one of the most powerful families in Japan, who was sent over to study the sciences at Ann Arbor, Mich., a year ago, has been converted and baptised into the Methodist Church.

The religious war in Germany appears to be increasing in virulence, and bids fair to cause serious commotions before it is over. The other day Archbishop Ledochowski was arrested at Frankfort-on-the-Main and committed to prisoon.

A revival is now in progress in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Cadiz, O., and quite a number have united with the church.

Rev. W. R. Cowl, of Bellevue Church, has a furlough of one month. His health is not good. His work is in a prosperous condition, and he is highly esteemed by all the people.

Rev. A. B. Earl, the successful Baptist revivalist, has been engaged to conduct union services in the Plymouth Congregational Church, Syracuse, New York.

There is a probability that the province of Posten, in Germany, will be placed in a state of siege on account of the religious difficulties existing there.

There are more than 60,000 Protestant churches in the United States, and about 3,000 Catholic churches, or one to every twenty.

The late encyclical letter of the Pope is exceedingly bitter against the Old Catholics, who are denounced as "sons of perdition" because they "deny the infallible teaching and authority of the Roman Pontiff and the whole church."

Sectarian asperity must be dying out in Berks county, Pa., where a Quaker lady was recently married to a Methodist, by two Presbyterian clergymen, in a Methodist church.

The Catholic Indians of the Nez Perces reservation want a mile set off for them, and a church and two school houses built on it; also, a priest and teachers to reside among them.

The litigation between Bishop Whitehouse and Bishop Cheney's church, at Chicago, assumed a new phase Saturday week. At the sale of the property a Mr. Aldrich, a supporter of Cheney, purchased it for $7,500, assuming also a mortgage of $25,000. This places the property under the control of the trustees of Christ Church.

The Third Presbyterian Church, Chicago, Rev. A. E. Kitteridge, pastor, has a membership of over nine hundred. Over two hundred were admitted to its membership during the past year. Mr. Kitteridge is one of the special contributors to the *Interior*, of Chicago.

Rev. John V. Lewis, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Washington City, according to a secular paper, surprised his congregation lately, by preaching a sermon in favor of a union of the Methodist Episcopal and Protestant Episcopal churches. He also spoke favorably of the movement headed by Bishop Cummins.

Rev. J. W. Potter, of New Bedford, a sort of Unitarian, but one who not know just where to class himself, frequently writing for the *Index*, an infidel print, explains himself frequently in the Christian *Register*, which paper says: "The more Mr. Potter explains his relations to Christianity, the less we understand them."

Mrs. Livermore, the distinguished lecturer and reformer, preached in the North avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Allegheny, on Sabbath last (Rev. Holmes, D.D). This is liberal Methodism practically illustrated, for Mrs. Livermore holds the Unitarian faith.

The *Methodist Recorder* says: The Siamese twins were Baptists. But suppose one had been a disbeliever, how could the other have been immersed? Exactly how much was Eng and how much was Chang would be a nice point to settle in the theology of the immersionist. One of our exchanges says they were not Baptists at all, but United Brethren.

David Livingstone, the famous African explorer, is reported dead. Although this news has, on former occasions, been announced, it seems, at last, to have circumstantial confirmation. The Church of Christ, and the world of science are alike bereft of a true disciple. His discoveries in Africa have been chronicled as among the most valuable contributions to the age.

St. Bridget's Church, opposite Tompkin's square, New York, where the recent Communist riot occurred, was fired in two places on the 27th. The priest in charge thinks it was done not from a desire to destroy, but that the rebuilding of it might furnish work for the laborers. Threats were made by the Communists against churches and school houses, and all the churches in the Eleventh ward of the city were placed under special guard.

A revival is in progress at Beaver, Pa., during which nearly one hundred have been converted and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The news from Steubenville, Ohio, is very encouraging. The week of revival still continues at Kramer's Chapel. About one hundred have been converted and united with the church. All the churches are having revivals, and the good work goes on.

A revival influence has been felt in Sewickleyville, Pa., for some months past, and forty persons have recently united with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The churches in Wellsburg, West Va., have been sharing the revival influence. We learn that the many denominations of that place have been blest with numerous additions recently.

Christianity yields fruit all the year. It is fruitful winter and summer. We must not confine our efforts in saving souls to winter, but work on patiently all the time—in season and out of season.

Rev. W. N. Sloan, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church, East End, will preach, to-morrow evening, a sermon to the young men.

The following table, giving the relative quantities of the home manufactured and imported articles used by us, for nearly a quarter of a century, will be found interesting, as well as useful for referenc:

Years.	Total Rails Made in U. S. Tons of 2,000 lbs.	Total Rails Imported. Tons of 2,000 lbs.	Miles of Railroad Built in U. S. in Each Yr.
1849	24,318	69,163	1,369
1850	44,083	159,080	1,656
1851	50,603	226,350	1,961
1852	62,478	294,750	1,926
1853	87,864	358,794	2,452
1854	108,019	239,439	1,360
1855	138,674	153,019	1,654
1856	180,018	186,594	3,642
1857	161,918	215,166	2,488
1858	163,612	90,894	2,465
1859	194,454	83,938	1,821
1860	205,038	116,610	1,846
1861	187,818	89,398	651
1862	213,912	10,180	838
1863	275,768	20,503	1,050
1864	335,369	142,457	738
1865	256,292	63,327	1,177
1866	430,778	111,873	1,742
1867	462,108	136,644	2,449
1868	506,714	300,169	2,979
1869	593,586	356,500	5,118
1870	620,000	472,403	5,525
1871	775,733	566,202	7,779
1872	941,992	530,850	6,427

The Chicago *Tribune* is disgusted with the platform of the Connecticut Democrats. On the subject of the tariff, it says, they are as silent as the grave. Perhaps they regard it as a 'dead issue.'

COPPER.

Product of the Lake Superior Mines in 1873

The following tables, showing the product of the Lake Superior mines, were compiled by Mr. J. R. Devereaux of the *Portage Lake Gazette*:

PORTAGE LAKE DISTRICT.

	Tons.	lbs.
Calumet & Hecla	11,551	1,938
Quincy	1,600	180
Franklin-Pewabic	671	1,673
Atlantic	464	701
Houghton	285	....
Schoolcraft	270	1,520
Isle Royale	143	1,417
Sumner	77	....
Concord	84	300
Albany & Boston	50	....
Quincy Tribute Co	25	635
Mesnard	5	1,587
Total	15,229	1,951
Product in 1872	12,612	319
Increase in 1873	2,617	1,632

KEWEENAW POINT DISTRICT.

	Tons.	lbs.
Central	1,031	*1,983
Copper Falls	834	927
Phoenix	350	....
Cliff	326	137
Delaware	209	500
St. Clair	55	742
American	24	380
Amygdaloid	19	303
Petherick	10	34
Total	2,860	1,006
Product in 1872	1,836	894
Increase in 1873	1,024	112

ONTONAGON DISTRICT.

	Tons.	lbs.
Ridge	150	113
National	131	318
Minnesota	103	1,700
Bohemian Star	50	500
Flint Steel	45	1,356
Knowlton	39	1,864
Rockland	16	460
Mass	6	868
Adventure	3	1,238
Tremont	....	700
Total	547	1,117
Product in 1872	725	1,000
Decrease in 1873	177	1,883

*10 tons of the Bohemian product was shipped overland during the winter of 1873.

RECAPITULATION.

	Tons.	lbs.
Portake Lake District	15,229	1,951
Keweenaw Point District	2,860	1,006
Ontonagon	547	1,117
Total	18,638	74
Total in 1872	15,174	213
Increase in 1873	3,463	1,861

STATEMENT OF COPPER PRODUCT FROM 1845 TO 1874.

	Tons.		Tons.
1845 to 1854	7,642	1866	10,376
1854 to 1858	11,312	1867	11,735
1858	4,100	1868	13,049
1859	4,200	1869	15,288
1860	6,000	1870	16,183
1861	7,500	1871	16,071
1862	9,962	1872	15,166
1863	8,548	1873	18,638
1864	8,472		
1865	10,791	Total	195,033

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF INGOT COPPER PRODUCED AND ITS VALUE.

	Tons.	Value.
1845 to 1858	13,955	$9,000,500
1858	3,500	1,886,000
1859	3,500	1,890,000
1860	4,800	2,610,000
1861	6,000	3,337,500
1862	8,000	3,402,000
1863	6,500	4,429,000
1864	6,500	6,110,000
1865	7,000	5,145,000
1866	7,000	4,760,000
1867	8,200	4,140,000
1868	9,985	4,592,000
1869	12,200	5,368,000
1870	12,946	5,596,240
1871	12,857	6,171,360
1872	12,132	7,774,720
1873	14,910	8,200,500
Total	149,985	$84,503,820

A Reanimated System.

Nervous, debilitated and desponding, the sufferer from indigestion and billousness deserves the kindly sympathy of every man and woman whom heaven has blessed with a vigorous stomach and a regular flow of healthy bile. While in this forlorn condition let him commence a course of that supreme restorative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. At the end of four or five weeks ask him how he feels and regard him attentively. You will see a new man, you will hear a new voice. Health and vigor will have returned to his frame, his words will be cheerful in purport and in tone, his eye will be clear and its expression untroubled, and he will tell you that he is free from pain, has a good appetite, sleeps soundly, and that his habit of body is natural and regular. We have seen this wonderful change effected in hundreds of instances by a faithful, persevering use of this incomparable medicated stimulant, which is among tonic remedies what Mount Washington is among the surrounding acclivities, it over-tops them all.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug. John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

CANDIDATES.

FOR MAYOR—
DAVID KIRK,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR MAYOR—
ALFRED SLACK,
OF SECOND WARD, ALLEGHENY.
Subject to the decision of the Republican voters of Allegheny.

FOR CITY CONTROLLER—
R. M. SNODGRASS,
SEVENTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

REPUBLICAN City Conventions.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
PITTSBURGH, February 2, 1874.

In accordance with resolutions adopted by this Committee, the REPUBLICAN Voters of the City of Pittsburgh are hereby requested to meet at the usual places for holding Elections, on

Saturday, February 7, 1874,

Between the hours of 4 and 7 P. M., and Elect in each Election District ONE DELEGATE to each of the following Conventions, to wit:

Convention No. 1—MAYOR.

To be composed of ONE DELEGATE from each Election District to nominate one candidate for Mayor. This Convention to meet at Old City Hall, Market street.

Convention No. 2—TREASURER.

To be composed of ONE DELEGATE from each Election District to nominate one candidate for Treasurer. This Convention to meet in the Common Council Chamber, Municipal Hall, Smithfield street.

Convention No. 3—CONTROLLER.

To be composed of ONE DELEGATE from each Election District to nominate one candidate for Controller. This Convention to meet in Select Council Chamber, Municipal Hall, Smithfield street.

These Conventions will assemble at the places designated above,

On MONDAY, February 9th, 1874,

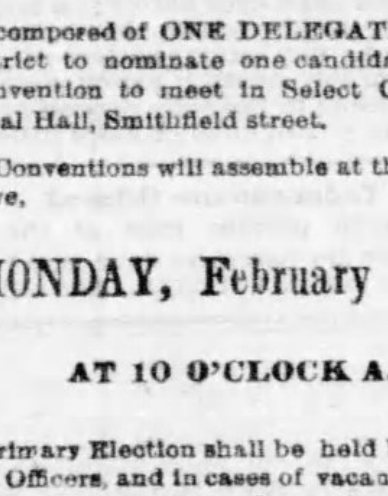
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

This Primary Election shall be held by the Republican Election Officers, and in cases of vacancies the same shall be filled by the remaining Republican Members of the Board. NONE BUT KNOWN REPUBLICANS ARE TO BE ALLOWED TO VOTE.

By order of the Committee,

ROBERT C. ELLIOTT, Chairman.
JOHN W. RIDDELL, } Vice
JOSEPH W. LEWIS, } Chairmen.
M. F. EGAN,
WM. J. DIEHL, } Secretaries.
J. D. FLEMING,

MANUFACTORY OF
CRUCIBLES PLUMBAGO.
ADOLF BESSELL,
Dresden, Saxony, Germany.



Crucibles for Cast Steel
As per sketch, will bear 6 Heats, and will be delivered free upon ship, at Hamburg, at $1 50 Gold, each.
Crucibles for Brass, etc.
At 3½ cents each per number, free at Hamburg. Payable in advance.
References: Messrs. H. AMY & CO., New York.

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
No. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear, AT LOWEST PRICES.

COUGH SYRUP.
Dr. Addison's Cough Syrup,
Prepared from a recipe of the late Dr. Addison, for many years engaged in the practice of medicine in this vicinity, and well known to all Pittsburghers. This is an exceedingly pleasant, safe and agreeable Cough Remedy. Is perfectly harmless. Does not nauseate the stomach, allays the peculiar tickling sensation in the throat, which provokes coughing and disturbs the rest. It quiets and soothes the nerves, gives instant relief, and insures a perfect and speedy cure. This medicine met with great success at the hands of Dr. Addison, and was one of the agents that made him so popular among our townsmen. Sold by
JOSEPH BROWN,
DRUGGIST,
2p Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

DRY GOODS
McKEE'S,
Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS.
Large Stock
AND
LOWEST PRICES.
Special Inducements
NOW
To Close Winter Stock.
A. D. McKEE,
No. 59 Market Street.

EDUCATIONAL.
HOLLIDAYSBURG SEMINARY,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
Rev. JOSEPH WAUGH, Principal.
The Twentieth Session of this Institution will begin FEBRUARY 11TH, 1874.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, PA.,
REOPENS JANUARY 8TH. Departments in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics and English thoroughly organized. For circulars apply to CHAS. H. PAULSON, Esq., 76 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President

Duff's College.
NO. 37 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The oldest and most reliable institution for obtaining a MERCANTILE EDUCATION.
For Circulars, write to
8 C. P. DUFF & SONS.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between MARK W. WATSON, JOHN McM. KING and JOHN H. McKELVY, under the firm name of

WM. M'CULLY & CO.,

Was dissolved on the 28th day of January, 1874, by JOHN H. McKELVY retiring from the firm. The business will be continued as heretofore, under the name of WM. McCULLY & CO.

MARK W. WATSON,
JOHN McM. KING.

Pittsburgh, January 28, 1874.

The undersigned having sold his interest in the firm of WM. McCULLY & CO., to the remaining members, Mark W. Watson and John McM. King, respectfully recommends them to the consideration of his friends.

JOHN H. McKELVY.

Pittsburgh, January 28, 1874.

Dissolution of Copartnership

The Firm existing under the name of L. G. GRAFF & CO., is hereby dissolved, EDWIN A. GRAFF withdrawing from the firm by mutual consent. The business will be settled by L. G. GRAFF, 376 Penn avenue.

L. G. GRAFF,
E. A. GRAFF.

Pittsburgh, February 3, 1874.

L. G. GRAFF CONTINUES UNDER same style and same place as heretofore.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of RANDOLPH & ADOLPHUS has been dissolved by mutual consent, WOLFE ADOLPHUS having disposed of his interest to PETER F. RANDOLPH, who will pay all claims and collect all debts due the late concern.

PETER F. RANDOLPH,
WOLFE ADOLPHUS.

In retiring from the firm I cordially recommend PETER F. RANDOLPH to all my friends and patrons.

WOLFE ADOLPHUS.

Pittsburgh, February 4, 1874.

Notice is hereby given that the late firm of RIPLEY & CO., Glass Manufacturers, was dissolved on the 29th day of January last, the accounts of which will be settled by GEORGE DUNCAN, a late member of the firm, who will continue the Manufacturing of Glass as heretofore as DUNCAN & CO.

DANIEL C. RIPLEY.
GEORGE DUNCAN.

Pittsburgh, South Side, January 29, 1874.

FALL STYLES
SILK HATS!
Broadway and Trade Styles.
Fur, Cassimere and Wool
HATS.
SILK, CLOTH AND FUR
CAPS.
Full Line, all the New Styles in Market.
R. H. PALMER,
151 WOOD ST.
P. S.—New Goods Received Daily.

New Discovery.
EDWARDS'S
Natural Polish,
The Best Article in the World for all purposes.
It will Clean and Polish anything and everything, from the FINEST GOLD JEWELRY to the worst tarnished LOCOMOTIVE, FIRE ENGINE OR KITCHEN UTENSIL.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a Circular.
27 Sixth Street,
PITTSBURGH.

Mr. M. CONCANON
PRACTICAL OVEN BUILDER,
Respectfully announces that hereafter he can be consulted at the stand of Albert Warren, successor to George Allen,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Cherry Alley.
M. CONCANON.
January 21st, 1874. TThs

ASBESTOS BANK-VAULT LINING &
NON CONDUCTING CEMENT.
FOR COVERING
STEAM PIPES, BOILERS & HOT BLAST PIPES
IMPROVED & WARRANTED
W. C. CHILDS & CO. 133 WOOD ST.
MANUFACTURERS. PITTSBURGH.

DRY GOODS:
Attractive!!
Silks. At $1 50 a Yard A Splendid Bargain in BLACK SILKS!
Silks. At $1 60 a Yard CHENEY BROS AMERICAN BLACK SILKS!
Silks. At $1 85 a Yard CHENEY BROS' Colored DRESS SILKS—all the latest shades.
Poplins At 25c a Yard, Extra Good Value in a Heavy BLACK POPLIN!!
Alpacas At 25c a Yard. BLACK ALPACAS!
Alpacas At 31, 37½, 40, 50 and 62½c, Great Bargains IN BLACK ALPACAS!
Alpacas At 25 Cents, COLORED ALPACAS, ALL SHADES
FRENCH MERINOS,
DRAP DE ETE,
DRAP DE FRANC,
EPINGLINES,
SILK WARP CASHMERES,
REPPS, DELAINES,
POPLINS, ALPACAS,
DRESS GOODS,
All Grades and Qualities.
GOOD BARGAINS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny

Special Bargains!
Cheaper than Ever!
BUY NOW
As Goods Will Certainly Advance.
Our Stock is Still Full and Complete.
MANY GOOD BARGAINS IN OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT Marked Down to Still Lower Prices to Close Out.
CALL AND SEE
OUR 12½ CENT DRESS GOODS,
OUR 15 CENT DRESS GOODS,
OUR 18¾ CENT DRESS GOODS,
OUR 20 CENT DRESS GOODS,
OUR 25 CENT DRESS GOODS.
All at about One-half Former Prices, some Splendid Bargains among them.
SPECIAL BARGAINS!
At 8c, GOOD DARK GINGHAMS.
At 10c, WIDE SHEETING MUSLINS.
At 12½c, LONSDALE BLEACHED MUSLINS.
At 8c, SOME OF THE BEST PRINTS.
At 18¾c, GOOD STYLES TYCOON REPPS.
At 25c, WIDE MERINO PLAIDS.
At 50c, ALL-WOOL COLORED MERINOS.
Furs! Furs! Furs!
Boas! Boas! Boas!
Sets! Sets! Sets!
Muffs! Muffs! Muffs!
TO CLOSE OUT
At Very Low Prices.
A. W. ERWIN & Co
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny,
AND
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

CARPETS.
THE VALUE OF MONEY HAVING APPRECIATED, IT MORE THAN EVER COMMANDS FAVORABLE INDUCEMENTS AND PRICES.
TO Cash Buyers OF
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
WE ARE OFFERING SPECIAL
Bargains
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.
Winter Stock.
PRICES LOW,
STYLES GOOD,
ASSORTMENT LARGE.
ALL GRADES.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY
PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
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COAL.

Anthracite Coal

The undersigned are desirous of calling the attention of their old customers and citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny at large, that they are now prepared to receive and fill all orders for Anthracite (Wilkesbarre) Coal, as well as Bituminous Coal from their Mines on Pennsylvania Railroad, and P. C. and St. L. R. R., (Pan Handle), at the lowest market rates, in such quantities as desired. All orders left at their yards, Liberty street, opposite Sixteenth street, Pittsburgh, or at No. 73 Anderson street, No. 1 Marion avenue and Pennsylvania avenue yards, Allegheny, will receive prompt attention, or through either of the City Postoffices. We would advise all who use either Anthracite or Bituminous Coal to leave their orders now, as they will save money in ordering early, and enable us to serve them promptly and satisfactorily. Orders for Car Loads filled on short notice.

HUNTSMAN, MILLER & CO.,
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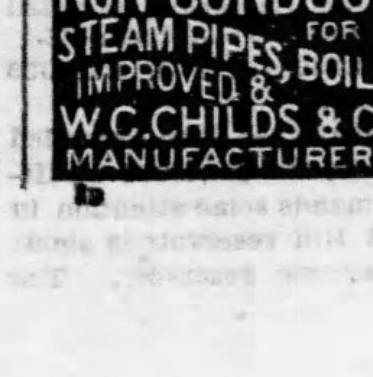

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SCALES
Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine.
Also, Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawers, &c. Scales Repaired Promptly.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
48 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
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DRY GOODS.
NEW GOODS!
Opened This Week!
Embroidered Skirts,
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Infants' Chemise,
Embroidered Shawls,
Ladies' Fine Underwear!!
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And Sacques,
Embroidered.
Infants' Linen Embroidered Shirts!
Pillow Cases,
Pillow Shams,
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Tucked, Ruffled and Embroidered.
Hamburg Edging and Embroideries
New Hats and Bonnets,
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New Handkerchiefs,
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EMBROIDERED LETTERS!!
Linen Waists,
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Colored Waists,
White Skirting!!
Stock has never been so complete with all the "Latest Novelties" as at the present, and full of Bargains!
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

WHOLESALE HOUSE
Joseph Horne & Co.
CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO A LINE OF CHOICE AND DESIRABLE GOODS FOR THE
Millinery Trade!
COLORED AND BLACK,
TURQUOISE AND MIGNONS,
BLACK AND COLORED
VELVETS, VELVETEENS,
ROSES, BUDS AND
BOQUETTE BUNCHES.
NEW RIBBONS,
IN ALL WIDTHS AND SHADES,
IN GROSS GRAIN AND TAFFETA,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
Notion Trade!
Full Lines Notions and Small Wares.
Embroideries, Neck Ruchings,
Collarettes, Linen Collars and Cuffs
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DRY GOODS!
NEW GOODS in the several Departments every day. Full Lines.
Flannels,
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Dress Goods.
Extra Good Value in BLACK ALPACA and PURE MOHAIRS.
77 and 79 Market Street.
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Gravel Roofing
Applied Promptly either in City or Country
Roofing Materials
Of all kinds always on hand and for Sale.
REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE.
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ROOFER AND DEALER IN

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ALL forms of Venereal, Private and Nervous Diseases at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and all urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.
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HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood Restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.,—an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. TThs

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PRINTS AT 6¼ CENTS, Fast Colors.
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PRINTS (short Lengths). AT 8 1-3 CENTS. Shirting St A Grea
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"Elastic Spong
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TOILET SETS,
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Carpets, Oil Cloths and Ma
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
TABLE LINENS, &
Stock Very Complete,
Prices Very
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Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dw Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household and Stocks of Merchandise.
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CAPITAL $225,0
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Insures Against Fire and Marine Losses.
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OF PITTSBURGH.
Office—No. 131 Smithfield street, second door fr City Hall.
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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against l and damage in the navigation of the Southern and W ern Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of t Sea.
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Franklin Fire Ins. Co., of Philadelphi
ORGANIZED 1829.
CASH ASSETS—$3,500,000.
COFFIN, KELLOG & CO., Agent
Corner Third avenue and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.
TThs

STEEL MANUFACTURER
STEEL CASTING
UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.
We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Fr from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polis Can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and Stren as Forged Steel. Send for Circular.
PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO.
Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS
PARK, BROTHER & CO.
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL.
Office and Warehouse, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO, BEST
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SINGER, NIMICK & CO.
Manufacturers of All Descriptions of
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BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL, CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL, CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES, ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM AND SEAT SPRINGS, AXLES AND STEEL TIRE, Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plates, STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.
86 Water and 100 First ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 6, 1874.

Money in the city continues to be abundant although cautious in finding its way into the hands of the general public. Rates remain unchanged at the bank counters, and outside transactions are based on private arrangements.

—The stock market looks bright and cheering, which induces many to believe the "spring rise" is about to set in. While on the other hand a new and important short interest has been put out, which, if true, would indicate that there are many believers in lower prices; yet the immediate effect of these short sales is always to sustain prices. However, with the general outlook growing in favor of an increase in the currency would seem to give reasonable grounds for believing the market to be on the eve of greater activity.

—Senator Sherman's bill for the equalization of bank note circulation settles finally the real meaning of the act of July 12, 1870, to which we called attention a few days since.

The bill provides that so much of the act of July 12, 1870, as provides that no circulation shall be withdrawn under the provisions of section 6, of said act until after the $54,000,000 granted in section 1 of said act shall have been taken up, is hereby repealed, and it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to proceed forthwith to carry into execution the provisions of section 6 of said act; and to enable him to do so, he is hereby authorized and required from time to time as needed for the execution of said section, to make requisitions upon each of the national banks described in said section, organized in States having an excess of circulation, to withdraw and return so much of their circulation as by said act may be apportioned to be withdrawn from them, or in lieu thereof to deposit in the Treasury of the United States lawful money sufficient to redeem such circulation; and upon the return of the circulation required, or the deposit of lawful money as herein provided, an appropriate amount of the bonds held to secure the circulation of such association as shall make such return or deposit, shall be surrendered to it.

SEC. 2. Upon the failure of any national bank to comply with the aforesaid requisition within thirty days the Comptroller of the Currency shall at once sell, as provided in section 49 of the National Currency act of June 3, 1864, the bonds held to secure the circulation of such association to an amount sufficient to redeem the circulation required; and with the proceeds, which shall be deposited in the Treasury, such circulation shall be redeemed, and if there be any excess of proceeds over the amount required it shall be returned to the association; and it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, designated depositories, and national bank depositories of the United States, who shall be kept informed by the Comptroller of the Currency of such delinquent associations, to assort and return to the Treasury for redemption the notes of such associations, as they shall come into their hands, until the amount required shall be redeemed.

SEC. 3. From the passage of this act the Comptroller of the Currency may issue circulating notes in the manner and proportion now provided by law to associations, organized or to be organized, in those States and Territories having less than their proportion of circulation, under an apportionment made on the basis of population and of wealth, as shown by the returns of the census of 1870: Provided, that the whole amount of circulation issued to such banking association, and withdrawn and redeemed from banking associations under the provisions of this act, shall not exceed $25,000,000; and that such circulation shall from time to time be withdrawn and redeemed only as it shall be necessary to supply banks in those States having less than their apportionment.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

February 6, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅝	111⅜	111⅝
Western Union Teleg'h	76⅜	76⅛	76⅛	....	76⅜	76⅜
Pacific Mail	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
Adams Express	....	94⅞	....	94⅞	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	75	....	76	....	....
American Express	....	64⅛	....	64⅝	....	....
United States Express	....	70⅛	....	70⅛	....	....
New York Central	104	....	....	104⅞	103⅞	....
Erie	49½	....	49⅛	49	....	49¼
Michigan Central	....	94	....	92	....	....
Michigan Southern	82⅜	82¼	82⅜	82½	82¼	82⅜
Illinois Central	....	104⅛	....	103⅛	....	....
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	....	89⅛	....	89⅜	....	89⅛
Chicago & Northwestern	....	59⅛	59½	59⅛	....	59⅛
Do Preferred	73⅞	74½	74⅜	74⅛	....	74⅛
Rock Island	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107¼	....	107⅛
St Paul	47⅞	47⅜	48⅜	....	....	47⅜
Do Preferred	72⅜	73	....	73⅜	....	72⅜
Wabash	53⅜	53⅜	53⅛	53	53⅜	53⅛
Fort Wayne	....	94	....	93⅛	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅜	34⅛	....	34¼	....	34⅛
Union Pacific	34⅞	35	35	35⅛	34⅞	34⅜
Chicago and Alton	....	....	....	109	....	....
Harlem	....	127	....	127⅛	....	127⅜
A. & P. Preferred	....	....	18⅛	....	....	....

—The following are the quotations for government and State bonds received by wire from New York to-day:

GOVERNMENTS.

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. 6s, 1881	118	118⅜	118¾
U. S. 6s, 1881, coupons	118¾	118⅞	119
5 20s, 1862	115¾	116	116⅛
5-20s, 1864	116⅞	117	117¾
5 20s, 1865	118	118¼	118½
5-20s, new	117	117¼	117¾
5-20s, 1867	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
5-20s, 1868	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜
10-40s	110⅞	110⅞	111
10-40s, coupons	114⅛	114⅜	114⅜
Currency 6s	115⅜	115⅜	116
New 5 per cents	111⅞	111⅞	112⅛

STATE BONDS.

	Morn.		Close.
Tennessee	81¾		81¾
Tennessee, new	81¾		81¾
South Carolina, July	9¼		9¼
Missouri 6s	92		93

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, February 6, 1874.

REMARKS.—There has been a considerable fall of snow during the day, and our ears have once more heard the "tinkle of the merry sleigh bells." Pedestrians found it rather difficult to "keep their pins" in their perambulations along the streets.

Trade was in a good degree effected by the uninviting state of the weather. There have been no important changes in the leading articles of manufactures or produce, with a moderately active trade reported.

The grain market shows little animation, the demand being as light as the supply is meagre. The mills take all good lots of wheat offering.

Those is a better feeling in the flour market, and as the receipts are light an advance in prices is not improbable at an early day.

Groceeries remain unchanged in price. Coffee if anything are weaker and tend downward. The market is reported moderately active.

The supply of potatoes has fallen off and choice varities have advance in price.

Below we give the recepts of the leading articles of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	48	Apples, bbls	50
Corn, sks	2,566	Wheat, sks	779
Barley, sks	780	Rye, sks	229
Oats, sks	929	Butter, pkgs	39
Bacon, pcs	5,100	Bacon, tcs	106
Potatoes, bush	100		

Below will be found the wholesale rates of the market unless special mention is made to the contrary:

ALES—X $8 ₩ bbl; XX $0; India ale $10 ₩ bbl; Bass's English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gals $22 70a 22 24; bbls 41 gals $42 25@42 75; hhds, 68 gals $62 50 @65 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75; Wm. Younger's India pole ale, in cases of 8 doz bottles $3 ₩ doz! Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $3 ₩ doz; Guinness's stouts, bottled by A Burke, $3 ₩ doz; Cantrell & Coobrane's ginger ale, $2 25 ₩ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co's ginger ale, $1 75 ₩ doz.

APPLES—Sales at $2 50@4 25 ₩ bbl, as to quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—At 60@70c ₩ gal.

ASHES—Soda ash, common 3¾@4c; refined, 5c; potash, 9c; pearl, 10c; arsenic, 5c; black lead 5c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Hams, sugar cured extra ₩ lb, 13c; shoulders, extra sugar cured ₩ lb, 9¾c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 12c; dried beef, extra sugar cured ₩ lb, 16½c; beef tongues, extra sugar cured ₩ doz, $7 50; bacon shoulders ₩ lb, 8¾c; bacon rib sides ₩ lb, 9½c; bacon short rib sides ₩ lb, 6¾c; bacon clear sides, 10¼c ₩ lb; mess pork ₩ bbl, $16 75; lard, prime leaf in tierces, ₩ lb, 10½c; refined do for summer use, in half bbls, 11c ₩ lb; refined do for summer use, in buckets, 11c ₩ lb; lard, refined, in 3 lb caddies, ₩ lb, 12½c; refined do in 5 lb caddies, ₩ lb, 12¾c; refined do in 3 lb pails, 13½c; refined no in 5 lb pails, ₩ lb, 16¼c; refined do in 6 lb pails, 13c; ham sausage, 20c.

BUTTER—For choice butter the demand is still in excess of the supply, and prices are fully maintained. We quote at 35@38c ₩ lb; packed 20@22c; inferior 12a14c.

BEANS—Choice white navy at $2 00@2 50 ₩ bushel.

BROOM CORN—Sales of red and red topped at 5½@6½c; fair to good green 7¼@8½c; hurl 9¼@10c ₩ lb.

BORAX—Prices unchanged at 25c ₩ lb.

BROOMS—No 2, $2 ₩ doz; No 8, $3 50 ₩ doz; No 4, $2 ₩ doz; No 5, $3 25 ₩ doz; carpet brooms $3 ₩ doz; toy brooms and whisks $1 50@2 00. In a jobbing way, from store, 25@37½c ₩ dozen additional.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—¼ lb cans ₩ doz at $1 60; ½ do $3; 1 lb do $5 50: 5 lb cans $27; 10 lb bxs, ₩ lb, 40c.

CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes. 2 ₩ cans, ₩ doz, $2; 2 lb peaches, ₩ doz, $2 50; 3 lb pie peaches, ₩ doz, $2 50; Winslow's corn $2 95@3 00 ₩ doz; Portland sugar corn $2 75 ₩ doz; 3 lb tomatoes, ₩ doz, $2 25@2 30; 3 lb peaches, ₩ doz, $3 50; 3 lb pumpkin, ₩ doz, $2 50.

CHEESE—There is a fair demand reported at unchanged prices. We quote as follows: Ohio factory, paime 15¼c in round lots; jobbers 16@16¼c; Ohio Switzer 16¾@18c; Jersey Americo 18c; Nutmeg 17c.

CARBON OIL—We quote f o. b. at works at 12½c, with the usual advance for small lots from same.

CRANBERRIES—10 to $13 ₩ bbl; $3 50 to $4 ₩ box.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 50@8 ₩ case of four dozen packages.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit, 11½c; gingea snaps, 12½c; oyster crackers, 7c; soda crackers, 7c; sugar crackers, 9½c; butter crackers, 7c; water crackers, 7½c ₩ lb.

CEMENT—Youghiogheny, $1 95@2 00; Beeson's Phœnix, $1 50@2 00; Louisville, $2 25@2 50; Rosedale, $4 00@4 50; white lime, $2; calcined plaster, $4 50; land plaster, $2@2 50.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples 8@10c; prime peaches, halves 14@15c; peeled 18@20c; blackberries 14@15c.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 6@6½c ₩ lb.

EGGS—Strictly fresh 20@22c; picked 14@15c ₩ dozen.

FISH—No 1 extra mess mackerel $36; No 1 mess mackerel $34; No 1 shore mackerel $23; extra No 1 bay mackerel $19; No 1 bay mackerel $17; extra No 2 mackerel $17; No 2 bay mackerel $14; large No 3 mackerel $12 50; No 3 mackrel $10; split Labrador herring $8@9; white fish $7 50@8; lake trout $7@7 50; large Georges codfish $7@7 50 ₩ 100; medium Georges codfish $6 50 ₩ 100; red herring, scales, 50c ₩ box; No 1 35c ₩ box.

FEATHERS—No 1 78@80c ₩ lb; No 2 C 70@72c, as to quality and quantity.

FLOUR.—We have no changes to note in prices, dealers feeling assured that prices will ere long advance. We quote as follows: St. Louis $9 50; fancy Indiana $8 75; choice Ohio $8 25; Minnesota $7 50; Wisconsin $7@7 25. Rye flour $5 50. Corn meal $5 50. The market is reported rather dull.

AXLE GREASE.—Sales are reported as follows: Barrels ₩ lb 6c; ¼ do ₩ lb 6½c; ½ do ₩ lb 7c; kegs ₩ lb 8c; cans 3 lb ₩ doz. $2 50.

GROCERIES—There are no new features in the market worthy of special mention. A fair trade is reported with sales at the following quotations:

Coffee—Green, choice, 34c; prime 33c; good 30@31c; fair 29@30c; Java 41c. Roasted coffee—In papers 37c; in bulk, 36½c; Java 45c.

Tea—Young Hysen, 50c@$1 10 ₩ lb; Gunpowder 50c@$1 25; Imperial, 50c@$1 ₩ lb; Japan, 55c@$1 ₩ lb; Oolong, 25@85c ₩ lb; fancy, $1 ₩ lb; Souchon 25@85c ₩ lb.

Sugars—Standard Ex. C, 10¼c; Standard B, 10⅜c; Standard A, 10½c; Standard hards, 11¼c.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans, 75c; choice, 80c, and scarce; old or p, 65@70c, and little in market.

Syrups—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Dirps, 69c; Amber, 60@65c; lower grades, 45@50c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 9@9½c; Patna, 8@8½c; Rangoon 7@8c.

GRAIN—The supply of grain, though light, fully meets the demands of trade. We give the following as the ruling rates of the market: Red winter $1 60 @1 65; good white $1 70@1 75 ₩ bush. Corn—ear 72@74c; shelled 73@75c for new, old 3@4c higher. Rye nominal at 93c@$1 00 ₩ bush. Barley nominally $1 55@1 60 ₩ bush, as to quality.

HONEY—Choice clover 40c ₩ lb; buckwheat 30 @35c.

HOMINY—Sales at $4 50@5 25 ₩ bbl.

HOPS—1872's 48@50c ₩ lb; 1870's 35@40c; 1871's 15 @19c.

HAY—Baled on wharf and track $18@22 ₩ ton; loose on wagon $25@28.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5.

ONIONS—Sales at $6 00@7 50 ₩ bbl, the latter for silver skins.

LARD OIL—Winter strained 80c ₩ gallon; fall 75c.

PEAS—$1 65@1 75 ₩ bushel.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens 10@13c ₩ lb; turkeys 14@15c.

POTATOES—Prime peachblows quoted at $1 40@1 45 ₩ bushel in a jobbing way, and $1 20@1 35 on track.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales steady and increasing; retail dealers supplied at $6 ₩ gross.

SALT—By the car load $2 60 ₩ bbl; in a jobbing way $4 85@ ₩ bbl.

RAGS—2¼@3c ₩ lb, as to quality.

SEEDS—Clover seed $5 25@6 00; timothy seed $3 50@3 75; hay seed $1 85@1 90; flax seed $1 90@2 00 ₩ bushel.

TALLOW—Quoted at 6½@7c.

WHISKY—Highwines $1 02@1 05 ₩ per gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, February 7, 1874.

REMARKS.—The excitement we reported in regard to the oil trade yesterday continues, and higher prices was the order of the day in the oil regions. The sales at leading ports were large; at Parker's alone over seventeen thousand barrels changed hands. The sales at other points were also large. The closing price of Union on Thursday was $2 05, on Friday $2 45 per bbl. The advance in United was 50c. per barrel. These figures are well calculated to make producers happy. The following are the reported transactions:

CRUDE.

Firmness and activity, together with a heavy advance in prices, were the ruling features of the market. The following sales were reported at

PARKER'S.

2,000 bbls Union	$2 25
5,000 bbls Union	2 35
2,000 bbls Union	2 40
3,000 bbls Union	2 45
2,000 bbls United	2 30
2,000 bbls United	2 40

The above sales may be considered pretty steep figures. For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was very firm. There was, however, no advance reported. Sales at the works free on cars 14c.

Philadelphia.—The market was steady. Spot 15c. Sales, 10,000 barrels, delivered 15th and 25th, at 15c. Sales, 10,000 barrels, April delivery, 16c.

New York.—The market was buoyant, but the tone was irregular as regards values. Sales, 3,000 barrels, 15¼c; 3,000 barrels at 15⅜c; closing at 15¾a16c.

OIL BARRELS.

Under more liberal receipts, the market was easier, with sales of city, $1 80; country, $1 75.

TITUSVILLE, February 6.—The "Herald" says: The petroleum markets were very much excited at every point in the oil region. On upper road the market opened at $2 10, advanced during the morning to $2 20, and before 3 o'clock to $2 25. At this point a considerable amount of oil was thrown on the market. The closing sales were $2 35, and more oil offered without buyers. At Parker's the market was very active and excited during the entire day, and prices were run up from $2 25a2 55 for Union pipe, and $2 30a2 40 for United. The feeling was slightly weaker at the close, and there were more sellers. The home refined market was 8½c in bulk and 12½c in barrels. Sales:

1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	$2 10
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	2 15
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	2 25
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	2 35
7,000 bbls, upper road, b. o. 1st three months	2 50
2,600 bbls, Parker's, Union	2 25
5,000 bbls, Parker's, Union	2 35
2,000 bbls, Parker's, Union	2 40
3,000 bbls, Parker's, Union	2 45
2,000 bbls, Parker's, United	2 30
5,000 bbls, Parker's, United	2 40

TIDIOUTE, February 6.—Market strong at $1 80a1 85 at wells.

TITUSVILLE, February 6.—It is almost impossible to get quotations; $2 15 bid for spot. Market quiet and nothing doing.

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 6.—Market firm. Difficult to quote transactions.

OIL CITY, February 6.—Market very unsettled; cannot quote.

ROUSEVILLE, February 6.—Market weaker; no business to establish prices.

PARKERS, February 6.—Market a little weaker; Union $2 25; United $2 15.

PHILADELPHIA, February 6.—Market easier; S. W., 15c; crude, 8c; cases 19½c; sales of February at 15c; futures none.

NEW YORK, February 6—Closing 5th.—Market has a buoyant tone but very irregular feeling as regards value, improvement is based mainly upon the encouraging Creek business in common with with a speculative movement. Shippers operate sparingly and only on urgent orders. Sales 5,500 bbls crude, in bulk, at 8c; closing at 8½c asked; 3,000 bbls refined at 15¼c; 6,000 ditto at 15⅜c; closing at about 15¾a16c; 2,500 bbls high test at 16c; 2,000 bbls ordinary test, May 17c; 1,000 bbls first half in May, at 17c; cases at 22c. Philadelphia prices unsettled and held higher; sales 10,000 bbls refined, deliverable February 15th to 25th at 15c; 10,000 bbls, in April at 16c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	2,334
McKelvey	Cosmos O W	930
Fisher Bros	Citizens O W	240
Wm Stewart	Standard O W	240

Crude Oil Received by River and Rail.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Brilliant O W	2,334	Citizens O W	240
Cosmos O W	930	Standard O W	240
Total			3,744

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

Lockhart & Frew	Warden, F & Co, Phila	392
Citizens Oil Co	Tack Bros, Phila	264
Total		656

Refined Oil Shipped East by West Penn Railroad.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
E J Waring & Co	Waring, K & Co, Phila	350

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, February 7, 1874.

The demand for pig metal has not been at all active during the past week, and the sales were restricted to job lots, offered below the current market price. This may be accounted for in part by the fact that all holders of standard brands of good gray forge iron are asking $32 per ton, and holding firm at that price, while buyers who are now receiving the iron purchased during last month, which is coming in as fast as they are able to haul it from railroad, are unwilling to pay the advance while they have stocks sufficient to keep their works in operation.

The fact that many of our leading manufacturers are now absent from the city attending a convention at Philadelphia, may also have had some effect on the market.

In addition to the sales reported below, we have heard of a sale made by one of the Shenango valley furnaces of 1,000 to 2,000 tons to go to Wheeling. Price not named; but understood to be about $30 at the furnace.

We are reported the following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

1,850 tons, a mixed lot	$30 00—4 mos
500 tons, a mixed lot	29 00—cash.
200 tons gray forge neutral	31 00—4 mos
100 tons gray forge red short	32 00—4 mos
100 tons gray forge	29 00—cash.
40 tons Foundry	33 00—4 mos
30 tons Foundry	31 50—cash.
20 tons No. 1 Foundry	36 00—4 mos

CHARCOAL HANGING ROCK.

110 tons No. 1 Foundry	$41 00@43 00—4 mos
106 tons No. 2 Foundry	38 00—4 mos
72 tons mill	35 00—4 mos
39 tons No. 2 Foundry	38 00—4 mos
25 tons No. 2 Foundry	38 00—4 mos
20 tons mill mottled	47 00—4 mos
10 tons cold blast mottled	55 00—4 mos
10 tons cold blast No. 2	55 00—4 mos

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

100 tons No. 1 mill	$31 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 1 Foundry	$35 00—4 mos

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	11	Chess, Smythe, m	3
Reese, G & Co, m	4	J W Porter	2
Lloyd & B	4	Byers, McC & Co, m	3
Brown& Co, m	2	Lewis, O & P	6
Loomis & Co, m	1	Lindsay, McC & Co, m	7
Pitts F & I Co, m	9	Spang, C & Co, m	3
Total			53

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Shoenberger, B & Co, o	15	Reese, G & W, o	2
Lucy F Co, o	10	Pitts Bolt Co, o	1
McKnight, D & Co	6	Isabella Fur Co, o	10
Rogers & B. m	1		
Total			45

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.
Nimick & Co, o	1

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Caughey & H, m	14	Jno Moorhead, b	1
Caughey & H, b	1	Mackintosh, H & Co	1
Jno Moorhead, m	4		
Total			21

WEST PENN RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Lewis, O & P, m	6	Jones & Laughlins, m	4
Painter & Sons, m	8	Smith & Son, m	2
Graff, B & Co, m	5		
Total			25

IRON MARKETS.

CLEVELAND.

February 5.—The market during the past week has ruled steady and firm, and closes strong. The demand is limited.

We quote as follows:

AMERICAN.

No. 1 Anthracite foundry	$36 00@36 50—4 mos
No. 2 Anthracite foundry	34 00@ —4 mos
No. 1 Bituminous foundry	35 00@36 00—4 mos
No. 2 Bituminous foundry	32 00@33 00—4 mos
No. 1 Charcoal, hot blast	43 00@45 00—4 mos
Close gray forge	29 00@30 00—4 mos
Gray forge	30 00@31 00—4 mos
Car wheel	50 00@51 00—4 mos
Car wheel, high	51 00@55 00—4 mos

SPECIAL BRANDS.

Warner's American Scotch, ruling at $37 to $37 50. Massillon $36 50a37 00. Scotch pig quiet and quotations nominal. Iron ores range from $9 50 to $10—60 days and 4 mos.

Eglington	$40 00@42 00—4 mos
Monkland	40 00@43 00—4 mos

The hardware trade is fair and prices firm and unchanged. We have no changes to quote. Tin plate and iron is quoted nominally as last week, with the usual discounts for large lots for cash.

The market for iron and nails is very firm, and we report an advance of 10c on iron and 15c on nails. The feeling generally is strong, and dealers manifest a good deal of confidence in the future. The demand is good and improving.—Com. Review.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 6, 1874.

FLOUR—Market dull; extra superfine $5 50a6.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unsettled and lower; No 1, spring $1 23; No 2, $1 21 cash, $1 22¾ seller March, $1 25¼ seller April; No 3, $1 15; rejected $1 10. Corn dull and lower; No 2 mixed spot 57c, seller March 58c; rejected 52a53c. Oats dull and lower; No 2, 41½c cash, 42½c seller March. Rye quiet; No 1 fresh $1 76a1 80; No 3, $1 57a1 60.

PROVISIONS—Pork active and firm at $14 40 cash, $14 50 seller March. Lard steady with moderate demand at 9c cash, 9⅜c seller April. Bulk meats steady with moderate demand; shoulders 5⅜c; short rib middles 7½c spot; seller March about ⅛c higher.

DRESSED HOGS—Heavy $6 60; light $6 70.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market at 96c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 6.—Flour dull, and in buyers favor; superfine western and State $5 80a6 15; common to good $6 30a6 40; good to choice $6 60a7 00. Whisky lower at 99½ca$1 00. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 spring $1 54a1 57; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 57a1 59; No. 1 Minnesota $1 61a1 63; red winter Illinois $1 48. Rye and malt quiet. Barley scarce and held firmly. Corn dull and lower; new western mixed afloat 80a82c; new yellow western 82a84c. Oats opened heavy but closed a shade firmer; mixed western 62a62½c; store 62c. Hay, hops, molasses, coffee and rice quiet and unchanged. Sugar firm at 8⅜a8c. Petroleum dull and declining; crude 8a8½c; refined 15¼a15⅜c, March 16c. Turpentine 50a51c. Pork heavy at $16 25. Beef and cut meats unchanged; middles heavy; long clear 8⅜c; short clear 8⅜c. Lard heavy at 9 7-16c. Butter firm at 25a35c. Cheese firm at 9¾a16c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 6.—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn—mixed western easier at 80c. Oats firmer; western, 53a57c. Rye quiet at 94a97c. Provisions heavy and quiet. Pork, $16 50a16 75; Bulk shoulders 6⅜c; clear rib 8⅜c. Lard unchanged. Butter scarce; good to fine western roll 33a37c; do northwestern tub 33a40c. Coffee unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 00.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, January 6.—Grain dull and inactive; No 1 wheat $1 57; No 2 do $1 48. Old mixed corn 72a74c; new do 68a69c. Oats steady at 50c. Petroleum firm at 12c for standard white, car lots.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, February 6.—Corn 75c. Oats 60c. Cotton, flour, wheat and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1.

For Additional Markets See Fourth Page.

BUSINESS OF PITTSBURGH.

Statistics of the Trade of 1873.

Iron, Iron Ore, Coal, Petroleum, Produce, &c.

Receipts of Pig Iron, Iron Ore and Blooms—Weekly Prices of Pig Iron—Receipts and Shipments of Coal and Coke—Receipts of Crude and Shipments of Refined Oil—Weekly Prices of Oils—Receipts of Grain and General Produce, etc. etc.

The business of Pittsburgh, in its leading features of iron, iron ore, coal, coke, petroleum, produce, etc., etc., does not, of course, exhibit the same gratifying growth during the year 1873, as in the years immediately preceding. The effects of the panic have been felt here, as elsewhere in the country; and in addition to this, local causes have seriously retarded some of our industries. On the whole, however, the showing is very satisfactory, and perhaps no city in the country has come through the year with a falling off in business as comparatively small as has the "Iron City."

THE IRON TRADE.

The year opened very auspiciously, and there was every prospect of one of the most prosperous years in the history of the trade. The price of Lake and Missouri ores, of which our supplies are mainly made up, was advanced to an extraordinary figure, and as there could be no profit in the manufacture of metal at the price demanded for ore, the market gradually declined, and there was a sluggish trade throughout the summer. Then the panic came, and for the balance of the year our manufacturers continued in operation merely to supply immediate orders.

A glance at our tables of the receipts of iron ore and pig iron will show an actual increase of 53,011 tons over those of 1872. The apparent increase is 134,532 tons; but in our receipts for 1872 we were unable to include those at the Manchester station of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, which appear in this year's tables, and aggregate 82,523 tons. Estimating the receipts from this source, in 1872, as equal to those of last year, and the actual increase would be as above stated. The totals are as follows:

ORE RECEIPTS—1873.

	Tons.
By Rail—Lake Superior	202,840
By Rail—Lake Champlain	3,440
By River—Iron Mountain	88,489
By Rail—Iron Mountain	24,580
Native ores	1,492
Total ore receipts	320,842

PIG IRON RECEIPTS—1873.

	Tons.
By Rail	280,332
By River	17,801
Blooms and Scrap iron	12,209
Total	310,342
Total receipts, pig metal and ore for 1873, tons	496,648
Total receipts for 1873	631,182
Apparent increase	134,534

The total receipts of iron ore, pig metal and blooms, for 1871, were 367,207 tons.

This is a very good showing, considering the depressed condition of the trade throughout the country.

There has been no increase in the number or capacity of our blast furnaces during the year. We have eleven furnaces in all, with an aggregate capacity of 3,200 tons per week.

COAL AND COKE.

The statistics of the coal trade for 1873 show a falling off, compared with the receipts and shipments of 1872. Two causes have tended to this result. In midsummer the miners began an agitation for the purpose of procuring payment for "nut" coal, which the operators refused, and in a few weeks nearly all the river mines had suspended work. The miners on the railroads became involved in the same struggle, with a similar result. The workmen were still out when the panic came, and the end of the year was almost reached before work was fully resumed. The production was very considerably diminished from these causes. The total receipts were:

	Coal, bushels.	
1872—By water	57,708,800	
By rail	57,356,346	—115,065,146
1873—By water	56,173,238	
By rail	50,373,101	—106,546,339
Decrease		8,518,807

It is proper to explain that the receipts by river embrace mainly the coal mined for export to the South and West, while those by rail are mostly for home consumption.

The coke trade has fallen off largely in consequence of the depression in the iron business, the strike among the miners, and the panic. The figures sum up as follows:

	Coke. Bush.
1872	43,927,965
1873	34,230,500
Decrease	9,697,465

OIL.

The business in crude oil has very largely increased, but it is well known that the prices have been ruinously low in consequence of augmented production. The exports of refined show a marked increase. The following is a summary:

	1872.	1873.	Increase
Receipts of crude, bbls	1,186,500	2,035,182	848,682
Exports of refined, bbls	743,510	869,946	126,436

OTHER BRANCHES.

Interesting statistics will also be found in other branches of business, and we invite a careful perusal of the tables. The weekly prices current of pig metal, and crude and refined oil, will be found valuable for reference to those engaged in the respective branches.

The receipts of grain, produce, etc., will be found very full and reliable, being tabulated from the daily reports.

The daily stage of water at this port for the year 1873, and the detailed steam tonnage of Pittsburgh, will be found interesting to river men.

Produce Receipts for the Past Five Years.

	1869. Apples, Bbls.	1870. Apples, Bbls.	1871. Apples, Bbls.	1872. Apples, Bbls.	1873. Apples, Bbls.
January	3,635	2,788	3,967	8,522	5,631
February	2,707	3,209	7,972	8,099	4,412
March	3,591	7,713	6,110	8,087	6,301
April	3,023	5,097	2,638	4,122	7,237
May	933	2,412	1,072	3,119	6,648
June	168	238	7,188	301	1,385
July	2,069	444	4,902	1,921	1,415
August	5,836	4,975	[illegible],309	7,340	7,212
September	9,819	13,320	9,017	2,128	3,341
October	11,240	24,042	27,161	5,237	13,655
November	24,019	31,164	16,940	5,614	9,345
December	4,926	5,645	2,741	5,049	5,616
Total	71,966	100,000	102,017	59,539	70,197

	1869. Barley, Sacks.	1870. Barley, Sacks.	1871. Barley, Sacks.	1872. Barley, Sacks.	1873. Barley, Sacks.
January	19,566	13,044	15,271	7,495	17,327
February	16,089	15,118	21,922	9,112	17,363
March	11,717	12,341	11,976	14,738	26,644
April	7,895	5,768	9,830	6,355	12,789
May	4,212	8,177	1,962	6,924	5,015
June	488	1,508	2,154	1,781	1,117
July	....	2,444	471	1,960	296
August	1,774	3,404	6,282	5,319	3,187
September	5,118	10,035	13,910	13,695	32,143
October	20,388	18,365	17,249	20,847	59,118
November	25,245	9,926	26,160	6,983	7,986
December	18,203	16,863	22,670	9,175	14,087
Total	138,704	94,645	146,851	104,384	196,981

	1869. Butter, Pkgs.	1870. Butter, Pkgs.	1871. Butter, Pkgs.	1872. Butter, Pkgs.	1873. Butter, Pkgs.
January	870	854	1,752	1,416	1,311
February	875	999	2,020	1,444	1,274
March	1,438	1,604	2,608	2,120	1,674
April	733	1,022	1,090	1,337	1,053
May	1,171	943	1,326	1,454	1,624
June	1,145	780	1,043	972	871
July	785	485	891	783	785
August	505	822	1,037	970	871
September	719	475	1,047	908	642
October	779	943	847	1,150	900
November	815	1,334	1,253	846	746
December	884	1,250	919	1,047	686
Total	10,719	11,611	15,712	14,447	12,367

	1869. Bacon, Pieces.	1870. Bacon, Pieces.	1871. Bacon, Pieces.	1872. Bacon, Pieces.	1873. Bacon, Pieces.
January	14,777	24,547	40,717	73,816	61,950
February	7,686	14,708	31,137	42,281	42,914
March	23,167	3,665	27,574	79,220	33,045
April	8,614	7,176	3,837	14,619	11,062
May	11,714	1,466	3,243	13,523	24,575
June	3,827	2,796	8,440	......	......
July	......	2,886	5,225	26,679	10,356
August	......	500	18,334	6,373	9,152
September	......	2,593	32,969	21,805	6,284
October	......	550	136	7,373	8,765
November	19,575	36,284	19,964	22,960	44,230
December	8,485	38,683	25,176	65,088	97,362
Total	97,845	81,596	216,692	367,732	349,694

	1869 Cheese, Boxes.	1870. Cheese, Boxes.	1871. Cheese, Boxes.	1872. Cheese, Boxes.	1873. Cheese, Boxes.
January	211	424	1,984	1,745	1,784
February	608	1,514	1,669	1,693	1,372
March	1,263	2,004	3,132	1,735	1,431
April	889	2,864	1,644	1,257	1,277
May	2,479	1,648	4,168	5,943	5,298
June	4,264	4,580	8,156	3,643	6,553
July	3,420	4,232	6,010	4,999	4,957
August	2,503	4,367	5,467	4,512	7,905
September	4,207	6,934	6,481	6,834	5,218
October	4,329	5,250	5,310	9,777	7,937
November	5,601	4,899	6,287	8,624	8,366
December	3,921	7,036	3,293	4,330	4,253
Total	33,195	42,752	53,581	54,949	46,351

	1869. Corn, Sacks.	1870. Corn, Sacks.	1871. Corn, Sacks.	1872. Corn, Sacks.	1873. Corn, Sacks.
January	24,999	16,781	22,319	27,987	13,515
February	15,514	9,133	12,638	22,631	17,166
March	26,294	6,943	23,990	32,936	17,199
April	16,198	8,574	11,483	22,584	6,347
May	21,882	17,022	13,729	36,408	6,761
June	5,311	8,915	15,430	16,973	14,892
July	19,944	2,946	14,315	19,944	15,165
August	11,825	10,669	24,222	15,134	14,892
September	4,989	6,326	12,344	15,957	12,328
October	11,859	11,723	24,110	18,087	28,780
November	10,265	8,657	24,266	8,385	14,974
December	8,489	18,841	17,525	7,449	16,140
Total	176,769	126,563	216,371	243,825	178,091

	1869. Oats, Sacks.	1870. Oats, Sacks.	1871. Oats, Sacks.	1872 Oats, Sacks.	1873. Oats, Sacks.
January	13,548	14,800	21,609	22,627	26,086
February	14,504	13,426	18,587	48,555	36,300
March	14,850	10,752	28,162	41,424	35,333
April	14,370	15,342	9,320	22,262	30,370
May	25,261	25,441	24,885	55,741	51,121
June	17,691	25,031	28,491	38,343	79,718
July	14,270	20,110	22,316	28,339	52,486
August	18,277	28,455	47,026	38,942	68,617
September	13,622	16,692	40,535	36,187	33,206
October	19,782	25,860	39,386	33,226	61,259
November	16,205	20,342	49,475	11,416	58,104
December	15,261	15,486	26,007	12,185	13,235
Total	196,843	231,227	355,799	389,247	545,833

	1869. Flour, Bbls.	1870. Flour, Bbls	1871. Flour, Bbls.	1872. Flour, Bbls.	1873. Flour, Bbls.
January	33,888	16,161	28,951	17,684	29,299
February	22,614	19,854	21,006	19,529	23,505
March	32,444	18,429	20,225	18,388	37,071
April	26,551	17,047	17,264	16,161	24,791
May	39,266	33,652	13,061	28,094	43,239
June	25,719	22,445	23,230	14,976	32,635
July	16,668	13,931	12,191	19,078	26,342
August	16,242	19,702	25,355	38,127	41,655
September	16,462	14,869	15,709	31,822	30,130
October	26,142	27,859	16,518	43,662	39,548
November	23,519	23,782	19,632	27,084	33,694
December	22,208	21,806	14,163	38,077	34,896
Total	301,723	249,537	237,302	313,382	396,695

	1869. Rye, Sacks.	1870. Rye, Sacks.	1871. Rye, Sacks.	1872. Rye, Sacks.	1873. Rye, Sacks.
January	20,194	3,819	3,331	6,787	2,816
February	8,020	5,491	5,393	5,210	3,574
March	8,887	4,307	6,376	6,249	3,979
April	11,168	4,580	5,712	3,410	1,622
May	10,674	8,435	2,704	5,910	6,866
June	3,486	4,332	3,180	2,784	6,736
July	5,461	1,813	1,285	862	2,540
August	7,694	2,290	3,402	6,697	7,845
September	10,095	1,814	10,098	6,981	4,455
October	29,271	2,823	8,694	4,340	15,147
November	15,111	2,353	12,706	950	6,033
December	10,006	2,777	4,959	3,519	3,445
Total	135,667	44,825	67,847	53,699	65,058

	1869. Wheat, Sacks.	1870. Wheat, Sacks.	1871. Wheat, Sacks.	1872. Wheat, Sacks.	1873. Wheat, Sacks.
January	14,579	19,710	19,988	11,760	14,690
February	17,412	23,151	26,899	17,760	11,476
March	12,443	13,978	17,774	20,881	25,336
April	6,659	17,301	18,835	11,764	16,616
May	21,927	32,627	16,294	34,840	35,985
June	9,654	22,736	23,934	12,838	19,623
July	11,783	14,024	9,338	9,499	7,492
August	21,091	45,497	30,039	36,693	23,769
September	39,574	14,707	26,027	24,347	21,580
October	18,620	17,736	33,756	17,708	20,141
November	18,415	16,710	20,377	9,891	19,358
December	11,695	18,240	13,963	8,429	12,346
Total	203,852	256,517	252,224	213,814	228,417

Imports of Grain at the Elevator.

The following are the amounts of grain received at the Pittsburgh Grain Elevator from January 1 to December 31 for the past four years:

	1870. Wheat, Bush.	1871. Wheat, Bush.	1872. Wheat, Bush.	1873. Wheat, Bush.
January	14,262	15,453	7,148	14,403
February	13,177	23,295	6,042	31,258
March	10,427	1,905	5,600	25,772
April	17,772	256	17,567	21,710
May	11,351	8,773	89,863	46,335
June	10,119	17,816	28,728	45,624
July	5,157	3,646	8,871	10,511
August	13,924	27,244	65,658	30,237
September	18,513	28,202	58,773	32,032
October	16,564	12,713	49,640	19,951
November	24,999	6,329	32,889	28,242
December	16,384	7,264	17,096	13,014
Total	171,845	152,894	467,785	319,089

	1870. Corn, Bush.	1871. Corn, Bush.	1872. Corn, Bush.	1873. Corn, Bush.
January	11,869	13,285	40,639	19,219
February	5,543	6,730	11,485	47,815
March	3,137	5,647	25,997	25,445
April	9,862	15,321	10,920	3,994
May	10,397	12,982	36,935	1,186
June	7,878	9,719	53,908	16,091
July	882	12,340	7,728	21,067
August	7,451	19,328	7,391	14,108
September	5,353	19,942	12,208	16,959
October	4,996	13,826	25,586	36,672
November	1,853	24,650	15,777	22,841
December	12,238	21,879	7,117	4,318
Total	81,465	175,546	225,641	229,715

	1870. Rye, Bush.	1871. Rye, Bush.	1872. Rye, Bush.	1873. Rye, Bush.
January	790	....	5,935	2,754
February	4,727	48	5,200	4,185
March	....	50	8,783	4,487
April	1,853	213	17,739	....
May	1,414	....	17,226	5,723
June	2,338	4,261	14,700	7,968
July	704	5,327	4,736	3,425
August	806	6,251	17,625	14,101
September	1,873	12,562	26,272	12,020
October	1,081	18,425	18,135	23,390
November	148	12,420	10,446	13,939
December	2,140	12,403	11,836	3,864
Total	17,934	71,925	159,333	95,856

	1870. Oats, Bush.	1871. Oats, Bush.	1872. Oats, Bush.	1873. Oats, Bush.
January	1,288	658	13,165	27,666
February	3,551	937	51,005	77,449
March	2,713	2,826	30,892	44,976
April	2,936	8,750	11,190	21,694
May	903	10,793	69,268	25,517
June	10,099	24,006	50,426	79,747
July	8,213	28,334	12,672	53,282
August	14,038	51,205	16,604	66,747
September	2,666	66,844	37,781	28,036
October	4,869	45,660	93,325	51,390
November	4,991	50,637	85,898	75,991
December	15,382	25,226	23,009	4,724
Total	57,497	316,881	495,200	557,211

	1870. Barley, Bush.	1871. Barley, Bush.	1872. Barley, Bush.	1873. Barley Bush.
January	9,339	12,480	4,681	33,671
February	3,193	18,842	19,055	28,028
March	2,958	7,848	15,477	44,332
April	1,458	21,616	28,864	16,356
May	331	2,418	9,944	15,513
June	....	.....	16,392	1,697
July	1,347	355	3,224	1,063
August	3,203	9,898	10,993	2,423
September	21,815	40,992	45,368	67,173
October	29,831	24,445	118,756	101,274
November	13,210	63,108	23,344	6,609
December	16,885	42,823	30,972	16,284
Total	168,601	251,830	325,024	334,387

RECEIPTS OF PIG IRON AND ORE BY RAILROAD AND RIVER.

Pig Iron.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	1869. Tons.	1870. Tons.	1871. Tons.	1872. Tons.	1873. Tons.
January	9,230	8,720	11,730	20,680	14,720
February	12,040	10,940	15,670	17,510	8,710
March	10,610	9,600	21,130	15,110	12,640
April	8,080	6,210	14,600	15,500	14,260
May	6,710	3,440	11,610	12,890	6,282
June	4,320	4,140	10,980	9,910	9,080
July	3,830	10,320	12,070	12,460	10,100
August	5,420	11,020	14,950	13,790	11,110
September	6,140	10,640	17,740	9,380	14,070
October	7,110	9,640	17,170	8,110	14,460
November	7,390	14,830	14,150	9,110	5,660
December	7,630	12,890	13,390	7,660	12,380
Total	88,510	112,400	174,490	151,500	137,470

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	1869. Tons.	1870. Tons.	1871. Tons.	1872. Tons.	1873. Tons.
January	2,290	5,720	6,110	10,290	13,080
February	3,410	6,670	7,440	10,140	4,790
March	9,150	8,830	5,520	11,360	6,550
April	3,550	5,600	3,830	10,130	7,210
May	4,480	4,060	3,590	7,240	3,740
June	2,890	5,330	3,840	5,250	4,440
July	2,680	4,230	3,150	6,900	5,080
August	4,670	6,610	4,710	7,370	3,580
September	5,250	6,680	4,190	7,050	3,710
October	5,820	4,910	4,080	4,830	2,300
November	8,320	5,120	5,180	2,990	1,200
December	5,260	4,770	6,630	3,135	2,230
Total	58,180	68,620	58,240	86,385	57,810

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	1869. Tons.	1870. Tons.	1871. Tons.	1872. Tons.	1873. Tons
January	6,700	4,960	5,770	19,690	14,050
February	4,200	3,570	7,430	5,560	14,330
March	3,100	3,230	5,110	7,060	11,740
April	1,430	3,970	2,530	8,090	9,260
May	580	5,560	4,670	5,910	11,490
June	2,950	5,670	5,670	6,390	20,870
July	2,960	6,740	4,230	13,330	30,620
August	3,970	6,570	4,820	12,180	32,780
September	3,260	5,660	4,770	8,840	29,640
October	4,600	4,840	5,400	9,480	18,530
November	2,520	5,520	5,410	9,110	15,120
December	4,480	5,420	5,790	11,250	15,830
Total	41,750	60,810	61,600	108,190	224,490

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	1869. Tons.	1870. Tons.	1871. Tons.	1872. Tons.	1873. Tons.
January	....	1,140	1,270	770	6,180
February	....	780	220	550	5,180
March	....	....	1,790	960	2,360
April	....	....	820	470	2,110
May	....	....	140	1,290	3,080
June	....	....	520	2,380	1,530
July	....	....	210	2,700	2,400
August	....	....	320	5,320	3,510
September	....	....	370	4,140	2,140
October	....	....	170	4,740	1,240
November	120	....	530	4,100	2,000
December	....	....	580	3,020	1,500
Total	120	1,920	6,180	27,440	33,230

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	1869. Tons.	1870. Tons.	1871. Tons.	1872. Tons.	1873. Tons.
January	500	620	1,280	1,260	2,180
February	....	520	1,240	540	2,050
March	....	470	1,130	1,090	1,800
April	....	450	730	940	1,450
May	900	620	1,230	1,050	1,390
June	1,140	460	920	700	940
July	1,000	380	1,370	1,090	2,330
August	740	1,030	1,640	2,600	1,916
September	1,100	1,230	2,000	3,550	2,960
October	750	840	680	2,210	2,210
November	760	750	1,080	2,870	1,680
December	780	810	1,410	2,390	1,560
Total	7,670	8,180	14,710	19,900	22,560

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

	1869. Tons.	1870. Tons.	1871. Tons.	1872. Tons.	1873. Tons.
January	300	350	560	1,820	1,900
February	....	410	730	2,050	930
March	....	410	900	1,860	1,400
April	....	200	1,330	1,830	1,890
May	200	60	790	1,980	1,110
June	....	140	660	1,700	1,900
July	50	130	1,000	2,140	1,400
August	180	290	640	1,520	1,350
September	150	270	850	2,010	1,660
October	250	380	860	1,510	520
November	....	570	1,430	1,050	1,190
December	450	780	1,790	1,540	1,770
Total	1,580	4,050	11,540	21,010	17,020

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

	1869. Tons.	1870. Tons.	1871. Tons.	1872. Tons.	1873. Tons.
January	....	....	....	1,170	1,19[illegible]
February	....	....	240	990	1,5[illegible]0
March	....	....	100	170	860
April	....	....	140	340	50
May	....	....	120	840	160
June	....	....	....	720	50
July	....	....	310	1,210	130
August	....	....	340	1,410	50
September	....	....	640	780	130
October	....	....	810	940	90
November	....	....	770	880	30
December	....	....	690	640	....
Total	....	....	4,160	10,090	4,270

PIG IRON RECEIPTS BY RIVER THE PAST THREE YEARS.

	1871. Tons.	1872. Tons.	1873. Tons.
January	418	1,143	121
February	1,280	400	1,527
March	5,670	257	2,135
April	5,760	2,467	2,363
May	4,377	1,644	3,727
June	....	5,195	620
July	....	1,621	3,446
August	....	....	1,391
September	....	....	30
October	....	....	1,750
November	6,240	150	401
December	....	....	350
Total	17,405	13,097	17,801

Ore.

LAKE SUPERIOR ORE RECEIVED BY CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD FOR THE FOLLOWING YEARS.

	1870. Tons.	1871. Tons.	1872. Tons.	1873. Tons.
January	4,780	5,210	6,910	13,070
February	3,390	6,380	4,630	13,170
March	3,190	4,100	6,000	10,280
April	2,320	1,650	7,220	7,460
May	2,710	2,970	2,610	9,840
June	3,980	4,880	4,260	20,590
July	3,880	3,430	10,990	29,680
August	2,900	3,970	9,200	31,860
September	4,890	3,660	6,620	27,400
October	4,420	3,990	7,540	17,820
November	4,310	3,640	7,650	14,170
December	4,130	4,210	8,000	7,600
Total	44,900	48,080	81,630	202,840

IRON MOUNTAIN ORE BY PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY FOR THE FOLLOWING YEARS.

	1871. Tons.	1872. Tons.	1873. Tons.
January	660	920	100
February	1,020	1,580	1,610
March	720	2,730	2,180
April	420	2,790	1,010
May	130	2,210	3,950
June	440	2,820	1,310
July	320	5,260	1,660
August	1,000	5,300	2,580
September	1,190	3,260	4,470
October	1,070	2,410	4,820
November	520	3,620	790
December	610	1,990	....
Total	7,700	34,880	24,580

IRON MOUNTAIN ORE BY RIVER AND RAIL FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS.

	1871. Tons.	1872. Tons.	1872. Tons.
January	1,980	2,620	7,460
February	3,770	2,805	1,860
March	9,100	3,330	10,730
April	1,990	10,390	18,175
May	4,960	7,550	18,335
June	440	9,895	1,810
July	330	5,260	9,115
August	1,000	5,300	8,789
September	1,190	3,260	4,470
October	1,070	2,410	8,920
November	8,410	12,420	10,655
December	1,610	3,190	2,650
Total	35,440	68,420	113,069

IRON MOUNTAIN ORE RECEIVED BY RIVER.

	1871. Tons.	1872. Tons.	1873. Tons.
January	1,320	1,700	7,360
February	2,750	1,225	250
March	8,380	600	18,550
April	1,570	7,600	17,165
May	....	7,075	14,385
June	....	....	500
July	....	....	7,455
August	....	....	6,209
September	....	....	....
October	....	....	4,100
November	7,890	85,800	9,865
December	1,000	1,200	2,650
Total	27,740	33,746	88,489

Summary.

The following is a summary of the above monthly rail receipts of pig iron, ore and blooms:

	1869. Tons.	1870. Tons.	1871. Tons.	1872. Tons.	1873. Tons
P., Ft. W. & C. Ry.	88,510	112,400	174,490	151,500	137,490
Cleve & Pitts. R. R.	41,750	60,810	61,600	108,190	224,490
Pennsylvania R. R.	58,180	68,620	58,240	86,385	57,810
West Penn R. R.	120	1,900	6,180	27,440	33,230
Allegheny V. R. R.	7,670	8,180	14,710	19,900	22,560
Pitts & Conn. R. R.	1,580	4,050	11,540	21,010	17,020
P., C. & St. Louis Ry.	......	......	4,160	10,090	4,270
Total	197,810	255,960	330,930	424,515	496,780

MONTHLY RECEIPTS OF PIG IRON, ORE AND BLOOMS.

The following are the receipts of pig iron, ore, blooms and scrap iron, by the various railroads, for the past month:

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

	Ore. Tons.	Blooms. Tons.	Metal. Tons.	Total. Tons.
Nimick & Co	....	....	6,810	6,810
J. W. Porter	....	....	2,260	2,260
Lewis, O. & P	....	....	1,450	1,450
Pittsburgh F Works	....	....	480	480
Byers, McC, & Co	....	....	570	570
J. Reamer	....	....	980	980
Zug & Co	....	....	160	160
Lindsay, McC & Co	....	....	900	900
Lewis, B., D. & Co	....	....	990	990
L. Peterson	....	....	60	60
Rees, Graff & Co	....	....	180	180
Brown & Co	....	....	160	160
Spang, C. & Co	....	....	290	290
Loomis & Co	....	....	50	50
Dilworth, P. & Co	....	....	100	100
McKnight, D. & Co	....	....	100	100
Shoenberger, B. & Co	80	....	....	80
Caughey & Hailman	....	....	140	140
Kloman, C. & B	120	....	....	120
Various	....	....	110	110
Total	200	....	15,790	15,790

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

	Ore. Tons.	Bl'm's. Tons.	Metal. Tons.	Total. Tons.
Shoenberger, Blair & Co	3,970	....	....	3,970
Isabella Furnace	2,620	....	....	2,620
Rees, Graff & Co	320	....	....	320
Wilson, Glass & Co	180	....	....	180
Rodgers & B	160	....	10	170
Zug & Co	510	....	260	780
Lucy Furnace	170	....	....	170
Lewis, B., D. & Co	260	....	30	290
Lloyd & Black	....	....	290	290
Phillips, Nimick & Co	....	....	460	460
Byers & Co	....	....	380	380
Caughey & Hailman	220	....	20	240
Nimick & Co	....	....	80	80
McKnight, D. & Co	590	....	110	700
McKnight, P. & Co	300	....	....	300
Pittsburgh Bolt Works	150	....	....	150
Various	10	....	100	110
Total	9,470	....	1,740	11,210

Pennsylvania Railroad.

	Ore. Tons.	Blooms. Tons.	Metal. Tons.	Total. Tons.
John Moorhead	....	30	9,600	9,630
Caughey & Hailman	....	40	340	380
J. Reamer	....	....	500	500
R. Wister	....	....	410	410
Nimick & Co	....	....	350	350
A. H. Childs	....	....	170	170
McKnight, D. & Co	....	....	120	120
McKnight, P. & Co	....	....	80	80
McIntosh, H. & Co	....	....	130	130
J. W. Porter	....	....	100	100
Jones & Laughlins	....	....	20	20
Totten & Co	....	....	20	20
Total	....	70	11,840	11,910

Scrap Iron Receipts for January.

	Tons.
Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad	310
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad	150
Total	460

West Penn Railroad.

	Ore. Tons.	Blooms. Tons.	Metal. Tons.	Total. Tons.
J. Painter & Son	....	....	450	450
Graff, Bennett & Co	....	....	350	350
Lewis Oliver & P	....	....	320	320
Jones & Laughlins	....	....	260	260
J. Marshall	....	....	290	290
L. Peterson	....	....	80	80
Various	....	....	40	40
Total	....	....	1,790	1,790

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

	Ore. Tons.	Blooms. Tons.	Metal. Tons.	Total. Tons.
Nimick & Co	....	....	1,690	1,690
Kloman, C. & Bro	100	....	380	480
Jones & Laughlins	....	....	170	170
Lewis Oliver & P	....	....	150	150
John Morehead	....	....	230	230
Various	100	....	60	160
Total	200	....	2,530	2,730

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

	Ore. Tons.	Blooms. Tons.	Metal. Tons.	Total. Tons.
A. H. Childs	....	....	1,050	1,050
Caughey & Hailman	....	....	120	120
Lewis, O & P	....	....	50	50
Carter Bros	....	....	20	20
Wilson, Glass & Co	....	....	20	20
McKnight, D & Co	....	....	190	190
Various	....	....	50	50
Total	....	....	1,380	1,380

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

	Ore. Tons.	Blooms. Tons.	Metal. Tons.	Total. Tons.
J. W. Porter	....	....	....	100

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad.

(MANCHESTER STATION.)

	Ore. Tons.	Blooms. Tons.	Metal. Tons.	Total. Tons.
Laughlins & Co	1,600	....	....	1,600
Soho Furnace	1,320	....	....	1,320
Graff, Bennett & Co	230	....	....	230
Total	3,150	....	....	3,150

PRICES CURRENT OF PIG IRON.

The following is a carefully prepared list of prices attained in this market each week for anthracite and bituminous coal smelted from Lake Superior ores for 1872 and 1873. It will be found valuable to those engaged in the iron business:

Anthracite.

JANUARY.

	1872.	1873.	Terms.
6..Gray forge neut.	$40 00@	$40 00@	—4 mos
6..Close gray forge	38 00@	@	—4 mos
6..No. 1 foundry	42 00@	46 00@	—4 mos
6..White and mot'd	@	36 00@	—4 mos
6..No. 2 foundry	@	41 00@	—4 mos
13..No. 1 foundry	42 00@	47 00@48 00	—4 mos
13..No. 8 forge	@	40 00@	—4 mos
20..Gray forge	40 00@	38 50@	—4 mos
20..No. 1 foundry	@	47 00@	—4 mos
20..Neutral forge	@	40 00@	—4 mos
27..Close gray	40 00@	40 00@	—4 mos
27..White neutral	@	37 00@	—4 mos
27..No 1 foundry	@	48 00@	—4 mos
27..No. 2 foundry	@	43 00@	—4 mos

FEBRUARY.

	1872.	1873.	Terms.
3..Close gray	$39 50@	$38 00@	—4 mos
3..White and motl'd	39 00@	37 00@	—4 mos
3..No. 1 foundry	41 00@	47 00@48 00	—cash.
3..No. 2 foundry	@	44 00@	—4 mos
10..Gray forge	40 00@	42 00@	—4 mos
10..Open gray forge	41 00@	.... @	—4 mos
10..No. 1 foundry	42 50@	46 00@	—4 mos
10..Mottled	@	39 00@	—4 mos
10..White	@	37 00@	—4 mos
17..Neutral forge	42 50@	46 00@	—4 mos
17..No. 1 foundry	45 50@	47 50@	—4 mos
17..No 2 foundry	43 00@	43 00@	—4 mos
17..Med'm gray forge	40 00@	.... @	—4 mos
24..No. 1 foundry	47 00@	46 00@	—4 mos
24..Gray neut'l forge	43 50@	41 00@	—4 mos
24..No. 2 foundry	45 00@	43 00@	—4 mos
24..Mot'ld cold short	.... @	37 50@	—4 mos

MARCH.

	1872.	1873.	Terms.
2..Gray forge	$45 00@	$.... @	—4 mos
2..No. 1 foundry	49 00@	46 00@	—4 mos
2..No 2 foundry	46 50@	44 50@	—4 mos
2..M'tl'd & w neutral	43 00@	40 00@	—4 mos
2..Mottled forge	41 50@	.... @	—5 mos
9..No. 1 foundry	50 00@	46 00@	—4 mos
9..No. 2 foundry	48 00@	43 30@	—4 mos
9..Neutral forge	45 00@	42 00@	—4 mos
16..No. 1 foundry	51 00@53 00	45 00@	—4 mos
16..No 2 foundry	49 00@	44 00@	—4 mos
16..Mottled and white	47 00@	.... @	—4 mos
16..Gray forge	46 00@	40 00@	—4 mos
16..Close gray	47 00@	40 00@	—4 mos
23..Cold short mott'ed	44 00@	.... @	—4 mos
23..No 2 forge	49 00@	42 00@	—4 mos
23..No 1 foundry	52 50@	46 00@	—4 mos
23..No. 2 foundry	49 00@	42 00@	—4 mos
23..Close gray	47 00@	40 00@	—4 mos
30..Close gray	47 00@	.... @	—4 mos
30..Gray forge	50 00@	42 00@	—4 mos
30..No. 1 foundry	53 00@	46 00@	—4 mos
30..Gray neutral forge	46 00@	40 00@	—4 mos

APRIL.

	1872.	1873.	Terms.
6..Gray forge	$50 00@	$42 00@	—4 mos
6..White neutral	45 00@	35 25@	—4 mos
6..No. 1 foundry	53 00@54 00	45 00@	—4 mos
6..Gray forge neut'l.	52 00@53 00	43 00@	—4 mos
6..Gray forge C.S.	.... @	38 00@	—4 mos
13..Gray forge	51 00@52 50	41 00@	—4 mos
13..Cold short forge	49 00@	.... @	—4 mos
13..No. 1 foundry	53 00@54 00	45 00@46 00	—4 mos
13..No. 2 foundry	52 00@	43 00@	—4 mos
13..Mottled forge R.S	54 00@	.... @	—4 mos
13..Gray mot'd & whi	.... @	.... @	—4 mos
20..Gray forge	51 00@52 50	40 00@	—4 mos
20..Cold short forge	49 00@	38 00@	—4 mos
20..No. 1 foundry	53 00@54 00	42 00@	—4 mos
20..No. 2 foundry	53 00@	42 00@	—4 mos
20..Mottled forge	54 00@	41 00@	—4 mos
20..White red short	52 00@	40 00@	—4 mos
20..No. 3 neutral	52 00@	40 00@	—4 mos
27..White red short	52 00@	45 00@	—4 mos
27..Gray forge	52 90@	44 00@	—4 mos
27..No. 1 foundry	52 00@54 00	45 00@	—4 mos
27..Cold short	.... @	35 00@	—4 mos

MAY.

	1872.	1873.	Terms.
4..White iron	$.... @	$36 00@	—4 mos
4..White & mottled	.... @	37 00@	—4 mos
4..No. 3 forge	.... @	37 75@	—4 mos
4..No. 1 foundry	.... @	44 50@46 00	—4 mos
11..Gray forge neut'l.	52 00@	37 50@	—4 mos
11..No. 3 anthracite	51 00@	37 75@	—4 mos
11..No. 2 anthracite	52 00@	42 00@	—4 mos
18..No. 1 foundry	54 00@	44 00@	—4 mos
18..No. 2 foundry	.... @	42 00@	—4 mos
18..Cold short	.... @	37 00@	—4 mos
18..Close gray	.... @	40 00@	—4 mos
18..White & mottled	.... @	36 00@	—4 mos
18..White	.... @	32 00@	—4 mos
25..No. 1 foundry	54 00@	45 00@	—4 mos
25..No. 2 foundry	52 00@	41 50@	—4 mos
25..White	.... @	35 00@	—4 mos
25..Mottled neutral	.... @	35 90@	—4 mos

JUNE.

	1872.	1873.	Terms.
1..No. 1 foundry	$53 00@54 00	$42 00@	—4 mos
1..No. 2 foundry	51 00@52 00	42 00@	—4 mos
1..Mottled R. S.	51 00@	.... @	—4 mos
1..White neutral	43 00@	.... @	—4 mos
1..Gray forge	49 50@	38 00@	—4 mos
8..No. 1 foundry	52 00@53 00	44 00@	—4 mos
8..No. 2 foundry	.... @	40 00@	—4 mos
8..White neutral	.... @	31 00@	—4 mos
8..Gray forge	.... @	38 00@	—4 mos
8..Gray neutral	.... @	35 00@	—4 mos
8..No. 1 foundry	53 00@	44 60@	—4 mos
15..No. 1 foundry	52 00@53 00	43 00@	—4 mos
15..No. 2 foundry	50 00@51 00	40 00@	—4 mos
15..Gray red short	.... @	38 00@	—4 mos
15..Mottled neutral	.... @	35 50@	—4 mos
15..Gray forge	.... @	37 00@38 00	—4 mos
22..No. 1 foundry	51 00@53 00	43 00@	—4 mos
22..No. 2 foundry	50 00@51 00	38 00@	—4 mos
22..Mottled red short	51 00@	35 00@	—4 mos
22..White neutral	43 00@	36 00@	—4 mos
29..No. 1 foundry	52 50@	42 00@	—4 mos
29..No. 2 foundry	50 00@51 00	39 00@	—4 mos
29..White neutral	43 00@	32 50@	—4 mos

JULY.

	1872.	1873.	Terms.
6..No 1 foundry	$53 00@54 00	$42 00@43 00	—4 mos
6..No. 2 foundry	52 00@	40 00@	—4 mos
6..Gray forge	48 00@	35 00@	—4 mos
6..White and mot'd.	46 00@47 00	33 00@	—5 mos
6..No. 1 forge	51 00@	35 00@	—4 mos
6..Cold short G.F.	.... @	31 00@	—4 mos
13..No. 1 foundry	54 00@	42 50@	—4 mos
13..No. 2 foundry	52 00@	38 00@	—4 mos
13..Gray forge	47 00@48 00	35 00@	—4 mos
13..White forge	45 00@	.... @	—4 mos
13..White and mot'd.	46 00@	33 00@	—4 mos
13..Neutral forge	48 00@	35 00@	—4 mos
20..No. 1 foundry	53 00@54 00	42 00@43 00	—4 mos
20..No. 2 foundry	52 50@	38 00@	—4 mos
20..Gray forge N	49 00@	37 00@	—4 mos
20..White and mot'd.	49 00@	35 00@	—4 mos
27..No. 1 foundry	54 00@55 00	39 00@40 00	—4 mos
27..No. 2 foundry	53 00@	37 00@	—4 mos
27..Gray forge, C.S.	50 00@	31 00@	—4 mos
27..White red short	54 00@	.... @	—4 mos
27..No. 1 mill	54 00@	.... @	—4 mos

AUGUST.

	1872.	1873.	Terms.
3..No. 1 foundry	$55 00@	$39 00@40 00	—4 mos
3..No. 2 foundry	53 00@	35 00@	—4 mos
3..Gray forge C.S.	50 00@	.... @	—4 mos
3..Gray forge N	49 00@51 00	33 50@	—4 mos
10..No. 2 foundry	53 50@	37 00@38 00	—4 mos
10..Gray forge N	51 50@	35 00@	—4 mos
10..Mottled forge	50 00@	.... @	—4 mos
11..Gray cold short	49 00@	36 00@	—5 mos
11..White iron	48 00@	.... @	—4 mos
17..Mottled & W.C.S.	40 00@	.... @	—4 mos
17..Gray forge	50 00@	34 50@	—4 mos
17..No. 1 foundry	54 00@55 00	41 00@	—4 mos
17..No. foundry	52 00@	35 00@	—4 mos
17..White neutral	46 00@	36 00@	—4 mos
24..No. 1 foundry	53 00@55 00	42 00@	—4 mos
24..No. 2 foundry	52 00@52 50	37 00@38 00	—4 mos
24..White neutral	46 00@	.... @	—4 mos
24..Mottled neutral	47 00@	.... @	—4 mos
31..No. 1 foundry	54 00@55 00	38 00@	—4 mos
31..White forge R.S.	48 00@	32 00@	—4 mos
31..Forge C. S	50 00@	32 50@	—4 mos
31..No. 2 foundry	.... @	34 50@	—4 mos

SEPTEMBER.

	1872.	1873.	Terms.
7..White and mot'd	$45 00@	$.... @	—4 mos
7..Gray neutral	49 00@	34 50@	—4 mos
7..No. 1 foundry	54 00@56 00	40 00@	—4 mos
7..No. 2 foundry	52 00@53 00	35 00@	—4 mos
7..Mottled R.S.	49 00@	.... @	—4 mos
14..No. 1 foundry	55 00@56 00	40 00@	—4 mos
14..No. 2 foundry	52 00@53 00	36 50@	—4 mos
14..No. 3 mill	50 00@	33 00@	—4 mos
14..Gray cold short	.... @	32 00@	—4 mos
14..White iron	.... @	31 00@	—4 mos
21..No. 1 foundry	54 00@56 00	40 00@	—4 mos
21..No. 2 foundry	52 00@53 50	36 00@	—4 mos
21..Mill cold short	50 00@	33 00@	—4 mos
21..Mottled	48 00@50 00	30 50@	—4 mos
21..Gray cold short	.... @	30 00@	—4 mos
28..No. 1 foundry	53 00@55 00	40 00@	—4 mos
28..No. 2 foundry	52 00@53 00	36 00@	—4 mos
28..Cold short	49 00@	.... @	—4 mos
28..Gray forge	50 00@	30 00@31 00	—4 mos
28..Mottled	.... @	30 00@	—4 mos

OCTOBER.

	1872.	1873.	Terms.
5..No. 1 foundry	$54 00@55 00	$38 00@39 00	—4 mos
5..No. 2 foundry	52 00@	34 00@35 00	—4 mos
5..Gray forge	48 00@	32 00@	—4 mos
5..Cold short forge	.... @	30 00@	—4 mos
12..No. 1 foundry	55 00@	.... @	—4 mos
12..No. 2 foundry	51 00@51 50	.... @	—4 mos
12..Gray forge R. S.	50 50@	.... @	—4 mos
12..White neutral	48 00@	.... @	—4 mos
19..Gray forge R.S.	50 50@	30 50@	—4 mos
19..No. 1 foundry	55 00@	39 00@40 00	—4 mos
19..No. 2 foundry	52 00@	35 00@	—4 mos
19..White C. S.	.... @	29 00@	—4 mos
26..No. 1 foundry	54 00@	.... @	—4 mos
26..No. 2 foundry	52 00@	.... @	—4 mos
26..White neutral	48 00@	.... @	—4 mos
26..Gray forge	.... @	30 00@	—4 mos

NOVEMBER.

	1872.	1873.	Terms.
2..No. 1 foundry	$50 50@	$.... @	—4 mos
2..Gray forge N	48 00@	.... @	—4 mos
2..Mottled forge N.	45 00@	.... @	—4 mos
9..No. 1 foundry	54 00@	.... @	—4 mos
9..No. 2 foundry	51 00@	.... @	—4 mos
11..White and m'tled	45 00@	.... @	—4 mos
21..White and m'tled	43 00@	.... @	—4 mos
21..Gray forge	48 00@	29 00@30 00	—4 mos
21..No. 1 foundry	53 00@54 00	.... @	—4 mos
21..No. 2 foundry	51 00@	.... @	—4 mos
28..No. 1 foundry	51 00@52 00	36 00@	—4 mos
28..No. 2 foundry	48 00@	33 00@	—4 mos
28..Gray forge	44 00@	29 00@	—4 mos

DECEMBER.

	1872.	1873.	Terms.
5..No 1 foundry	$52 00@	$36 00@	—4 mos
5..No. 2 foundry	46 00@	32 00@	—4 mos
5..Mottled C S	38 00@	25 00@	—4 mos
5..Cold short M	40 00@	.... @	—4 mos
5..Mottled R. S.	.... @	30 00@	—4 mos
5..No. 3 cold short	.... @	26 00@	—4 mos
12..No. 1 foundry	48 00@	.... @	—4 mos
12..No. 2 foundry	47 00@	.... @	—4 mos
12..Mottled forge	40 00@	.... @	—4 mos
12..Gray forge	.... @	30 00@	—5 mos
19..No. 1 forge	36 00@	.... @	—4 mos
19..No. 1 foundry	49 00@	35 00@	—4 mos
19..No. 2 foundry	46 00@	.... @	—4 mos
19..Gray forge	40 00@	28 00@	—4 mos
19..Close gray forge	36 00@	.... @	—4 mos
19..No. 1 foundry	.... @	25 00@	—4 mos
26..No. 1 foundry	46 00@48 00	.... @	—4 mos
26..No. 2 foundry	45 00@	.... @	—4 mos
26..White and mot'd	36 00@	.... @	—4 mos
26..Forge red short	37 00@	26 00@	—4 mos
26..Mot'd and G F	38 00@	.... @	—4 mos
26..Gray forge	.... @	28 00@29 00	—4 mos

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

JANUARY.

	1872.	1873.	Terms.
6..Gray forge, R. S.	$40 00@	$40 00@	—4 mos
6..Close gray and mtl	39 00@	39 00@	—4 mos
6..White iron	38 00@	38 00@	—4 mos
6..Foundry	40 00@	40 00@	—4 mos
13..Gray forge	40 00@	40 00@	—4 mos
13..Close gray	.... @	38 00@	—4 mos
20..Gray forge	40 00@	40 00@	—4 mos
20..Open gray, R. S.	.... @	43 00@	—4 mos
20..Close gray, R. S.	.... @	40 00@	—4 mos
20..Close gray and mtl	39 50@	39 50@	—4 mos
20..White and mott'd	36 00@	.... @	—4 mos
27..Gray forge	40 00@	40 00@43 00	—4 mos
27..Close gray M & W	39 00@	.... @	—4 mos
27..Foundry	40 00@	42 50@	—4 mos
27..Neutral	.... @	40 00@	—4 mos

FEBRUARY.

	1872.	1873.	Terms.
3..Gray forge	$41 00@	$40 00@	—4 mos
3..Close gray neut'l.	40 00@	40 00@	—4 mos
3..Mott'd and white	38 50@	38 00@	—4 mos
3..Mott'd red short	.... @	40 00@	—4 mos
3..White red short	.... @	39 00@	—4 mos
3..Close gray	.... @	40 00@	—4 mos
10..Medium gray	39 50@	40 00@	—4 mos
10..No. 1 fd'y fm N.O.	44 00@	.... @	—4 mos
10..Gray forge	41 00@	40 00@	—4 mos
10..Silvery	37 00@	.... @	—4 mos
10..Mott'd and white	39 00@	.... @	—4 mos
10..Close gray	.... @	38 00@	—4 mos
10..Neutral	.... @	38 00@	—4 mos
17..Medium gray f	41 00@	40 00@	—4 mos
17..Close g'y and m'd	.... @	40 00@	—4 mos
17..Close gray	.... @	38 00@	—4 mos
24..Gray forge	45 00@	43 00@	—4 mos
24..Gray forge R. S.	.... @	43 00@	—4 mos
24..Neutral forge	.... @	37 25@	—cash
24..White and M.R.S	.... @	39 00@	—4 mos

MARCH.

	1872.	1873.	Terms.
2..Gray forge R. S.	$45 00@	$43 00@	—4 mos
2..Gray and mottled	44 00@	.... @	—4 mos
2..Foundry	47 00@	.... @	—4 mos
2..Close op. gr. R.S.	.... @	44 00@	—4 mos
2..Gray neutral	.... @	38 00@	—cash
2..White & mt R S.	.... @	38 00@	—cash
9..Gray forge R S	45 00@	43 50@	—4 mos
9..Gray forge	.... @	40 50@	—cash
9..Neutral	.... @	40 00@	—4 mos
16..Close gray	.... @	40 00@	—4 mos
16..Gray forge R. S.	.... @	40 00@43 00	—4 mos
16..Neutral	.... @	37 00@	—cash
23..Gray forge R. S.	50 00@	43 50@	—4 mos
23..Gray neut'l forge	49 00@	.... @	—4 mos
23..White and mot'ld	48 00@	.... @	—4 mos
23..Close gray forge	49 00@	.... @	—4 mos
23..Foundry No 2	.... @	42 50@	—4 mos
30..West'n cold short	50 00@	.... @	—4 mos
30..West'n red short	51 00@	.... @	—4 mos
30..Ex. op. gray R. S.	51 00@	43 50@	—4 mos
30..Mottled	49 00@	40 00@	—4 mos
30..Gray forge R. S.	.... @	43 00@	—4 mos

APRIL.

	1872.	1873.	Terms.
5..Gray f'rge r short	$50 00@53 00	$42 00@	—4 mos
5..Gray neutral	.... @	40 00@	—4 mos
15..Gray forge	.... @	42 00@	—4 mos
5..Mottled	.... @	40 00@	—4 mos
5..Foundry	.... @	44 00@45 00	—4 mos
12..Gray f to arrive	55 00@	41 00@42 00	—4 mos
12..Close g & mottled	53 00@	.... @	—4 mos
12..White mottled	.... @	40 00@	—4 mos
19..Gray forge	55 00@	.... @	—4 mos
19..White & mottled	54 00@	40 00@	—4 mos
19..Neutral	54 00@	40 00@	—4 mos
19..Close gray	.... @	39 50@	—4 mos
19..No. 1 foundry	.... @	45 00@	—4 mos
26..Gray forge	55 00@	.... @	—4 mos

MAY.

	1872.	1873.	Terms.
3..Gray forge	$55 00@	$43 00@	—4 mos
3..Neutral forge	.... @	38 00@	—4 mos
3..No. 1 foundry	.... @	45 00@	—4 mos
10..Open gray forge	55 00@	40 00@	—4 mos
10..Gray forge neut'l.	.... @	40 00@	—5 mos
18..Open gray	55 00@	39 00@40 00	—4 mos
18..Gray forge neut'l	55 00@	38 00@40 00	—4 mos
25..Open gray forge	55 00@	40 00@	—4 mos
25..Gray neutral	.... @	37 50@	—cash
25..No. 1 foundry	.... @	44 00@	—5 mos

JUNE.

	1872.	1873.	Terms.
1..Gray forge	$55 00@	$38 00@	—4 mos
8..Gray forge	.... @	38 00@	—4 mos
8..Close gray	.... @	36 00@	—6 mos
15..Gray forge	55 00@	38 00@	—4 mos
15..No. 1 foundry	.... @	45 00@	—4 mos
22..Gray forge	.... @	35 00@	—6 mos
22..Gray forge	.... @	36 00@	—4 mos
22..No. 2 foundry	.... @	38 00@	—6 mos
22..No. 1 foundry	.... @	43 00@	—4 mos
22..No 3 neutral	.... @	36 00@	—4 mos
29..Open gray forge	.... @	35 00@	—cash

JULY.

	1872.	1873.	Terms.
6..Gray forge	$50 00@52 00	$.... @	—4 mos
6..Gray neutral	48 00@	.... @	—4 mos

CITY MATTERS.

Allegheny Appropriations.

The Allegheny Park Commission held a meeting last evening, and directed the Engineer to prepare an estimate of the work to be done in the Parks during the year in order that they may determine the amount of the appropriation for which they will ask the Finance Committee.

The Wharf Committee of Councils also held a meeting last evening and decided to ask the Finance Committee for an appropriation of $8,000 for the year. A permanent sub-committee was appointed, charged with the duty of keeping the wharves clean during the year.

The Gas Committee also met and resolved to ask for an appropriation of $28,000.

An Overdose of Arsenic.

John Fanrowski, a Polander, called at the office of Drs. Huseton and Langfitt, corner of Federal and Rebecca streets, Allegheny, about six o'clock on Thursday morning, and confessed that the night before, while laboring under a depression of spirits, he had taken a tablespoonful of arsenic in a glass of beer. He also stated that he had been in this country two months; that on his arrival he came at once to Pittsburgh, and that he had tried in vain to obtain employment. He appeared to be suffering great pain, and spoke with considerable difficulty. Temporary relief was afforded him, and he was sent by conveyance to the Twelfth ward hospital, where he died during the night. Yesterday Coroner McCallin held an inquest in the case, at which the jury found a verdict of "Suicide by Arsenic."

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The Merchant of Venice and Milky White were played last night by Mr. Couldock and the stock company. It was the occasion of Mr. Couldock's benefit, and a large audience was in attendance. The beneficiary took the part of Shylock; Mrs. Ellsler, that of Portia; Mr. Gotthold, of Gratiano, and Mr. Ellsler of Old Gobbo. This made a very effective cast, and the piece in the main went off well. Milky White is one of the very pleasantest of comic dramas, and was delightfully put through by Mr. Couldock's rendition of the milkman. Both pieces will be repeated this evening. This afternoon Willow Copse will be given, beginning at 2 o'clock. We can cordially recommend this entertainment.

Trimble's Varieties.

The ballet troupe, the fine variety corps and the dramatic company at this theater will appear at the matinee this afternoon in a well selected programme. As is usual on Saturday evening, a bill of extra length and quality will be furnished to-night.

Academy of Music.

Prof. Wiljalba Frickell will give the last of his delightful entertainments this evening. No more pleasant way of spending two hours could be desired. He is a finished prestidigitateur, and should be liberally patronized.

"Martha" at Library Hall.

The sale of seats for "Martha," to be produced at Library Hall on Tuesday evening next, will begin at Kleber & Bro.'s, 122 Wood street, this morning at nine o'clock. A large attendance is anticipated.

The Thomas Concerts.

On Friday and Saturday evenings next, and Saturday afternoon, Theodore Thomas will give concerts at Library Hall. The seats will be on sale at Kleber's music store on Monday morning next.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, O. S. Culp, of West Newton, was adjudged a bankrupt on petition of J. C. Taylor & Co., of Monongahela City, creditors, and the matter was referred to Register Marchand, of Greensburg.

The return day of the order to show cause on the petition in bankruptcy of Johnston & Brevilier, creditors of T. Goodman & Bro., of Clinton county, debtors, was extended to the 20th inst.

On petition of assignee of S. R. McClean, bankrupt, of this city, an order was made for the sale of certain real estate and personal property.

A. Rosenthal, of Clarion county, debtor, filed an answer denying the allegations of bankruptcy on the petition of Newburger & Hockstodtler, creditors, on which an order for a jury trial was made for the next special or regular term at Pittsburgh.

The assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate of Nicholas Oberfield, of Luzerne county, bankrupt, was confirmed and the sale approved.

P. E. Shipler, of Mercer county, creditor, filed a petition in bankruptcy against Joseph Davis, of the same place, debtor. The usual order was issued. An order was also made restraining certain creditors of said debtor.

On petition of the assignee of Macken Bros., of Warren county, bankrupts, an order was made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens and encumbrances.

An argument was had on motion for an injunction against certain execution creditors of Lewis B. Anderson, of Armstrong county, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed by W. E. Schmertz & Co., creditors, of this city. The decision of the court was reserved.

S. B. McElroy, J. P. Smith et al. were allowed to intervene with John Bigley in the admiralty proceedings against the steamboat Oil Valley.

On motion of his proctor, Andrew Nickley was allowed to intervene with John Bigley in the proceedings in admiralty against the steamboat J. Sharp McDonald.

George M. Gross, pilot, and Wm. Sheldon, engineer, were allowed to intervene in the admiralty proceedings against the steam tug Oil Valley.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Yesterday morning, on the opening of Court, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty in the case of William and Mary Meyer, indicted for keeping a disorderly house, on oath of Lieutenant Hoyt.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Adam Weigand, reported elsewhere is still on trial.

Surety and abandonment cases will be taken up to-day.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In this court yesterday morning the jury in the case of McQuaide vs. Donnelly, an action brought to recover damages for false arrest, rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $250.

A verdict in favor of plaintiff for $104 20 was rendered in the case of H. W. Bigley, as administrator vs. Barbara and Philip Negley.

The case of George Lloyd et ux. vs. Martin Mercer, an action for slander, was concluded, and submitted to the jury.

There will be no jury trials to-day.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The case of Mrs. Catharine Ann Cochran vs. A. J. Cochran, an action of divorce, is still on trial before Judge Collier. The defense have opened and are producing testimony tending to show that the plaintiff was master of the house, and of a quarrelsome disposition.

A motion for a new trial was made in the case of Rahm vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co., by defendant's counsel.

In the case of Martha Marshall vs. Bartholomew Davis, executor, an action to recover for services rendered as a housekeeper, the jury found for plaintiff for $6 73.

There will be no jury trials in this Court to-day.

A CONSTITUTIONAL PROBLEM

Session of the Revising Board Yesterday—Question of the Eligibility of Certain Members Raised—Reports From the Fourth, Ninth and Fifteenth Wards Approved.

The Board of Revision met yesterday morning pursuant to adjournment, Mr. Lewis in the chair and City Assessor Phelps acting as Secretary.

Mr. McIlhenny obtained leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary confer with the city Attorney, and obtain a written opinion as to the eligibility of the following persons, sitting as members of the Board: Michael Carney, First ward, Assessor; David Sims, Third ward, member of the Central Board of Education; Chas. B. Strain, Fifth ward, Jury Commissioner; Samuel McIlhenny, Ninth ward, moved from ward; James Lafan, Tenth ward, Assessor; B. F. Kennedy, Eleventh ward, Prothonotary; Joseph H. Nobbs, Twelfth ward, member of the Central Board; James T. McClure, Seventeenth ward, Assessor; C. W. Lewis, Eighteenth ward, member of the Central Board; Benjamin Miller, Twenty-first ward, Assessor; Wm. Alexander, Twenty-third ward, Assessor; James Larimer, Twenty-fourth ward, Assessor and officer at Harrisburg; Mark Burke, Twenty-fifth ward, Notary Public; J. N. Jarrett, Twenty-sixth ward, Assessor; Daniel Wenke, Twenty-eighth ward, Notary Public; J. H. Pollitt, Thirty-first ward, Deputy Sheriff; H. B. Smithson, Thirty-second ward, Alderman; H. H. Swift, Thirty-seventh ward, Alderman.

The chair ruled the resolution out of order. Mr. McIlhenny insisted that he had offered the resolution in good faith, and argued that the matter should be decided.

The chair, however, was emphatic in deciding it out of order. An appeal was taken but it was not sustained.

The report of the Fourth ward committee was presented, and approved except the exempted property.

Mr. Drum presented the report from the Fifteenth ward, which was read and approved.

The report from the Ninth ward was next presented.

Mr. Lewis moved that the schedule of valuations be read, and that the reading of the entire book be dispensed with. He thought that as the Committee had based their assessments on the schedule it was unnecessary to occupy so much time in going over every piece of property. The adoption of the schedule would be sufficient.

The motion after some discussion was lost, and the reading of the report was proceeded with, and it was adopted as read.

The President, Mr. B. F. Kennedy here took the chair.

Mr. McIlhenny here announced that he had revised the list of members included in his resolution as to whose eligibility he desired a legal opinion. He stated that he had stricken off the names of Joseph H. Nobbs, Mark Burke, Daniel Wenke, and J. H. Pollitt. C. W. Lewis' name was continued, as it had been ascertained that he was an Alderman. He moved that it be referred to the City Attorney, and called the yeas and nays on the motion.

Mr. J. H. Nobbs moved that all the resolutions be stricken out, except that portion referring to the eligibility of non-residents. Mr. McIlhenny represented a ward in which he did not reside.

Mr. Kennedy thought the whole matter was intended as a jest, and he did not think it worth while to put the City Attorney to the trouble of writing an opinion.

Mr. McIlhenny said that he really wanted a decision the question raised.

The vote was taken and every office-holder in the board moved to lay it on the table, and it was so disposed of.

The Board then adjourned until next Tuesday morning.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

ANOTHER runaway in Allegheny yesterday. Result —a butcher's wagon wrecked.

MAJ. GEN. JOHN POPE, U. S. A., passed through the city yesterday morning, en route west.

THIS is pay day among the miners in the second pool, and they are correspondingly happy.

J. N. GIBSON, a huckster, was fined $10 and costs by acting Mayor Neillie for forestalling the market.

THE ice dealers are busily engaged in gathering a crop from Pine creek, the Allegheny river above Herr's island, and from the Allegheny water works.

REV. WILLIAMS of New Castle, has purchased 3 acres of ground at Castle Shannon, on which he intends commencing the erection of a female seminary in the spring.

COMMISSIONER KIRKER examined a number of witnesses yesterday afternoon in the Tyler-Bolster contest for the Third ward, Allegheny, Aldermanship. Their testimony was unimportant, and the case was continued.

DR. SMITH, charged with having poisoned Mary Ann Broad in Temperanceville, was yesterday released from jail on $5,000 bail, George G. Frazier and Aaron Welch becoming his sureties. His trial will take place at the March term.

THE delegates elected from this district to attend the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, to be held at Philadelphia on the 17th inst., have decided to go by way of the Pennsylvania Railroad, tickets for the round trip having been placed at $11.

NEITHER the police nor the firemen of Allegheny have been paid, the old appropriations being exhausted, and the new not yet fixed by Councils. Controller Brown is endeavoring to make arrangements by which they will be paid either to-day or early next week.

YESTERDAY'S Wheeling *Intelligencer* says: "We see it stated that the delegates from the Bellair chimney glass factories who visited Pittsburgh to confer with the factories there, report that after conference it was concluded best to advance the price of manufactured articles rather than reduce the wages of employees."

THE Youngstown (Ohio) *Times* tells of a man named H. S. Woods, alias Shultz, who has been victimizing people in several parts of the country. He represents himself as a partner in a commercial house of importance and then 'bags' from all quarters. He was heard of in this city, but before the police of Ohio could reach him he was *non est*.

WITHIN a few days a joke was played upon Mr. Edward Leyton, passenger engineer on the Pittsburgh division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, residing at East Liberty. Having purchased a sack of excellent flour, he left it at the depot until his departure for home. During his absence a sack of saw-dust was put in its stead, and the inquiry put to Mr. Leyton is, "What is the price of the best quality of flour?"

AN ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

An Interesting Case Opened in the Criminal Court—What is Claimed on Both Sides.

The first case taken up before Judge Sterrett in the Criminal Court yesterday morning, was that of the Commonwealth against Adam Weigand, Lora Weigand, his wife, Julius Steiner, Fritz Schmaltz, Eugenie Steiner and A. B. Hoelcher, indicted for conspiracy on oath of Regina Steiner. District Attorney Bayne and S. P. Fulton, Esq, appear for the prosecution, and W. D. Moore and Major E. A. Montooth for the defense. On motion of the District Attorney, a *nolle pros.* was entered as to Eugenie and Julius Steiner, and the trial of the remaining defendants was begun. As the case is one of peculiar interest, and likely to involve some nice legal distinctions, we give an abstract of the statement made by Mrs. Steiner, the prosecutrix, who was the first witness placed on the stand. She is a middle aged woman, a native of Alsace, rather prepossessing in appearance, and attired in a style approaching elegance.

It appears that in 1868 or 1869, a wealthy merchant named Gotfried Jacque made her acquaintance and secured her as his mistress. They lived together for over two years, when Mr. Jacque concluded to marry some one else, and after revolving the question over in his mind, it is alleged, he hired Julius Steiner to marry her, agreeing to settle upon her an annuity of $1,200 in gold, for the support of herself and children. Steiner at once came to America and visited Allegheny City, and, after prospecting about for awhile, secured a house in that city. After a lapse of about nine months, he returned to Paris, married Regina, in pursuance of the arrangements between himself and Jacque, with whom she had been living as mistress, and brought her to America, together with two children, of whom the wealthy merchant was the father, and settled in Allegheny. This was in November, 1872. In the meanwhile, the merchant had settled on Regina an annuity of six thousand francs, but before a year had expired, after their arrival here, the husband, with the other defendants, commenced a series of systematic abuses on the wife, and wound up by instituting a number of prosecutions against her for minor offenses, amounting to seventeen in all. One of these informations charged that she was insane, and was made for the purpose of having her sent to Dixmont. Failing in this it is supposed the husband became exasperated, as he afterwards committed an aggravated assault and battery upon her, for which he was arrested, tried and convicted at the last term of court, and subsequently sentenced to four months' imprisonment to the Workhouse, where he now remains. Steiner was originally one of the defendants, but being, as stated, in the Workhouse, the grand jury returned the bill marked "ignoramus" as to him, and also to another man named Steiner, who was originally one of those indicted.

Fearing that the paper on which the settlement of the annuity was reduced to writing, was not altogether safe under the circumstances, she deposited it with Max Schamberg, through whom she now gets her money. For a considerable time it seems that the husband appropriated the money to his own purposes, and with it purchased some property in Allegheny City. The deeds to the property were not recorded, however, and he conveyed it to Adam Weigand, a relative, evidently for the purpose of getting rid of difficulties. The defendants named, it was alleged, were a party to the suits instituted by Steiner, and otherwise shared in the attempts of the husband to get rid of the prosecutrix.

Mrs. Steiner's examination in chief and cross-examination occupied fully three hours. Her testimony was in substance as given above.

It is claimed for the defence that there is no conspiracy, for the reason that the annuity paper contained a provision that the two marry, and from that the inference was drawn that the money belonged as equally to Julius as to his wife. The paper was sent for and placed in evidence.

The case is still on trial.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111⅜.

NEW YORK, February 6, 1874.

MONEY

very easy at 3a4 per cent. Prime business notes are taken at 6a7 per cent.

STERLING

heavy at $4 84 for sixty days, and $4 87a4 87½ for sight. Customs receipts $718,000.

GOLD

stronger, closing at 111⅜. Carrying rates 2a5, Treasury disbursements $246,000. Clearings $24,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

strong.

U. S. coupons, 1881	119	5-20s, '67	118⅛
5-20s, '62	116⅛	5-20s, '68	118⅝
5-20s, '64	117⅛	New 5s	112⅛
5-20s, '65	118⅛	10-40s	113⅝
5-20s, '65, new	117⅛	Currency 6's	116

STATE BONDS

quiet and nominal.

Missouri	92⅛	Virginia, old	38⅛
Tennessee, old	81⅛	North Carolina, old	28⅛
Tennessee, new	81⅛	North Carolina, new	18
Virginia, new	47		

STOCKS

strong, with an advance in prices of ⅛ to 3⅛ per cent. up to second board, when a reaction of ⅛ to ⅜ per cent. took place in general list, and 1⅛ to 3 per cent. in Harlem and Michigan Central. Toward the close the market became strong and a recovery ensued, some shares closing at the highest point of the day. Dealings were well distributed, with more activity in some low priced shares than usual. At the final close the market was firm on a great ease of money and increased earnings of a number of railroads. Sales between ten and two o'clock 98,000 shares, of which 12,000 were Western Union, 8,000 St. Paul, 26,000 Lake Shore, 8,000 Northwest preferred, 4,500 Northwest common, 4,000 Rock Island, and 4,200 Boston, Hartford and Erie.

Canton	74	St. Paul preferred	72⅛
W. U. Telegraph	76⅛	Toledo & Wabash	53⅛
Quicksilver	34	Do preferred	72
Adams Express	95	Fort Wayne	93⅛
American Express	64⅛	Terre Haute	14⅛
Wells, Fargo & Co	75⅛	Do preferred	30
U. S. Express	71	Chicago and Alton	109
Pacific Mail	42⅛	Do preferred	112⅛
New York Central	104	Ohio and Mississippi	34⅛
Erie	49⅛	Cleve., Col. and Cin.	84⅛
Do preferred	76	Burlington & Quincy	106
Harlem	128⅛	Lake Shore	82⅛
Do preferred	119	Panama	31⅛
Michigan Central	92	Illinois Central	103⅛
Pittsburgh	89⅛	Union Pacific	34⅛
Northwest	59⅛	Central Pacific bonds	95⅛
Do preferred	74⅛	Union Pacific bonds	85⅛
Rock Island	107⅛	Hartford and Erie	2⅛
New Jersey Central	103⅛	Delaware and Lack.	110⅛
St. Paul	47⅛	Bankers' bills	$4 84⅛

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, February 6.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 7 cars reported to arrive, 119 head, making total supply for week thus far 7,293, or 429 cars, against 391 cars for same time last week. No market to-day; all offerings, save few odds and ends, disposed of.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,000 head, making a total supply for the week thus far 17,600 head, against 8,200 for same time last week. Market closed heavy; all stock in yards unsold will be shipped east in first hands; Canada sheep and lambs $6 50a7 00; western sheep $5 00a6 50, with choice lots a shade higher; sales 1,800 Michigan sheep averaging 74a96 lbs at $4 70a6 40; 560 Ohio sheep, averaging 94a140 lbs, at $6 00a7 25; 440 Illinois sheep, averaging 74 lbs, at $5 00.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,700 head, making total supply for the week thus far 23 900, against 14,400 for same time last week. Market slow for want of good stock to operate with; light pigs $5 00a5 25; Yorkers $5 50a5 75; heavy hogs $6 00a6 25.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 6.—Beeves—To-day's receipts 1,080 head, making 3,220 for four days, against 1,500 same time last week. Market about steady and unchanged; prices ranging $9 to $10 50 for Texans, and $9 75a12 50 for native steers; fat bulls sold at $4 50, live weight.

Sheep—Receipts 5,290 head, making 13,420 for four days against 6,640 same time last week. Demand fair at previous quotations; offerings, which include poor to extra, all sold at $6a8, with bulk of transactions at $7a7 50.

Swine—Receipts 2,820 head, making 20,100 for four days, against 12,050 same time last week. None offered alive; dressed dull and lower, closing at $7 37a8 for city, and $7a7 37 for western.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, February 6.—Cattle—Receipts 1,350 head. Market quiet and prices weak but not quotably changed; fair to good native steers $4 60a5 00; choice $5 25a5 50; fair to good Texans $3 50a4 37. Shipments 2,000 head.

Hogs—Receipts 19,300 head. Quality still poor, very few really good offering; prices for such steady at $5 60a5 85; good to choice $5 9a6 00; extra to common dull at $5 00a5 40. Shipments 7,742 head.

Sheep—Receipts 1,230 head. Market active, firm and higher; quality of offerings very good; sales at $4 87a6 00. Shipments 2,000 head.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 6.—Cotton quiet and unchanged at 15½c. Flour dull at $7a7 25. Wheat dull at $1 45a1 50. Corn quiet at 60a62c. Oats steady at 48a54c. Rye steady and quiet at $1 65a1 80. Pork dull and nominal at $15 12a15 50. Lard weak; sales of steam at 9c; kettle 9c; city kettle 9.1-16c. Bulk meats dull and lower; sales shoulders 6c; clear rib sides 7½c; clear 8a8½c. Bacon 7a8½a9c. Hogs quiet; light grades lower, selling at $5 25a5 35; heavy $6 15a6 35; receipts 3,260 head; shipments 1,840 head. Whisky steady with moderate demand at 97c.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 6.—Wool has an advancing tendency, firmer and scarce. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above 56½a58c; extra 55a56c; medium 56a57c; coarse 50a52c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 50a51½c; medium 54a56c; coarse 48a50c. Combing washed 62½a65c; combing unwashed 42½a43c; Canada combing 63a65c; fine unwashed 36a37½c; coarse and medium washed 35a38c; tub washed 55a57½c. Extra and merino pulled 45a50c; No 1 and superfine pulled 45a50c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 6.—The general market is inactive, but some departments show improvement. Cotton goods in moderate demand at current prices, which are firm. Medium fancy prints and shirting styles in steady request. Ginghams in fair demand. Cottonades improving. Dress goods in moderate request. Woolens for men's wear, rather more active. White goods and Hamburg edgings, selling more freely.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, January 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 Milwaukee $1 24½; No 2 $1 22. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No 2, 41½c. Corn dull and declined; No 2 mixed 58½c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No 1. 78c. Barley steady with a moderate demand; No 2 $1 80.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 6.—Flour dull; superfine $5 25a5 90; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $6 65a7 50. Wheat dull; red $1 57a1 65; amber $1 75a1 76; white $1 85a1 86. Rye held at 96c. Corn quiet; new yellow 77a78c. Oats firm; white 63a64c; mixed 57a60c. Crude petroleum 11c; refined 14½c. Whisky held at $1 02.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 6.—Cotton quiet at 15c. Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet at 70c. Oats quiet. Pork easier at $15 37. Bulk-meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon quiet; shoulders 7½c; clear rib 9c; clear 9½c. Lard—tierces 9½c; kegs 10½c. Whisky firm at 96½c.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 6.—River twenty feet and falling. Departed—Andes, Wheeling; Paragon, New Orleans. Snowing and cloudy.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 6.—River falling, with nine feet one inch in canal, and seven feet one inch in Indian pass. At intervals during the day it rained, snowed and sleeted. All boats which have passed through the canal since the late order of the Canal Company, have been charged only half-rates. Hereafter, until another rise, full tolls will be charged. Arrived—Shannon, New Orleans; Mary Houston, New Orleans; Andy Baum, Cincinnati. Departed—Shannon, Cincinnati; John Kilgour, New Orleans; Andy Baum, Memphis.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, February 6.—Rained and snowed from 1 A. M. till noon. Mercury 33 to 28 degrees. River fallen twenty-two inches. Port list: Up—Quickstep, Pat Rogers, Fayette, Roberts. Down—Charmer, Lawrence, Robert Mitchell, Tarascon, Mary Ann, Mary Ament. Business dull on account of bad weather.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 6.—Arrived—Laura Davis, Nashville, Colossal, Keokuk; Cresent City, Cairo. Departed—Messenger, Pittsburgh; Belle Memphis, Memphis. River falling steadily. Cloudy, with flurries of snow.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, February 6.—Clear and cool. Departed—Fannie Tatum, Ft. Smith.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, February 6.—Down—Great Republic, Henry Ames, Robert E. Lee. Up—Peytona and barges, Mary Alice and barges, Jno. Wood. Cloudy and cool. River rising.

Birds! Birds!

Received a new lot of birds of all kinds. Bullfinch, which will sing two and three songs. Thrushes, Canary birds, and most any other kinds of birds, at No. 17 Diamond. C. ESPICH.

SERIOUS SHOOTING AFFAIR.

Row in a Saloon—A Peacemaker Severely Wounded.

Shortly before five o'clock yesterday afternoon several parties were drinking at the bar of Woods's saloon, on Wood street near Fifth avenue. Two of them, a young man from Mansfield, Ohio, named Thorpe Shift, and Christopher Bradford, a resident of the Fifth ward, got into an argument, and from words came to blows. James Donovan, a member member of the firm of Dressler & Co., private detective agents, endeavored to separate the combatants, who by this time had clinched. Bradford was pushed aside, but Shift, it is stated, stepped back, and drawing a Colt's revolver fired at Donovan, the ball entering the latter's mouth, knocking out three teeth and lodging in the lower jaw. Donovan, though wounded, instantly sprang at his assailant and wrenched the deadly weapon from Shift's hand. The latter at once rushed to the door, and as he stepped to the street Donovan, it is alleged, fired, the ball, however, missing the human target and lodging in the door. Donovan, then, it is stated, followed up Shift, and, overtaking him on the sidewalk, aimed the revolver at the latter's occiput. The weapon, fortunately, missed fire, and Donovan was taken in charge by the crowd. The blood streaming copiously from his wound, he was assisted to Dr. King's office on Fifth avenue, corner of Cherry alley, where the bullet was extracted. He afterwards volunteered to accompany 'Squire Butler to the lock-up.

He intends making an information against Shift for felonious shooting, with intent to kill. The latter was arrested, and lodged in the lock-up.

An Alleged Operator in Limbo.

An individual giving his name as S. A. Harris, and claiming to have an office at No. 80 Wayne (Tenth) street in this city, was in Allegheny lockup, charged by a Butler county farmer with "raising" ten dollars, with the understanding that he (Harris) was to furnish one hundred dollars in counterfeit money as a consideration. The farmer's wife has arrived in Allegheny, and avows her intention of prosecuting the aforesaid Harris. After a hearing Harris was discharged.

Asphyxiated.

Coroner McCallin held an inquest Thursday morning on the body of James Skelding, manager of Moorhead's furnace, on Second avenue, in the Fourteenth ward (at Soho), who was found dead in the yard office about six o'clock A. M. From the testimony it appeared that deceased was in his usual health when last seen about two o'clock in the morning. A physician testified that in his opinion Skelding had been suffocated by gas, and the jury found accordingly. Deceased was thirty-four years of age; was a man of good habits, and was generally esteemed. He leaves a wife and two children.

Carbolated Cold Cream.

Carbolated Cold Cream.
Carbolated Cold Cream,

an entirely new and delightful preparation for sore hands and rough skin. Persons having a delicate and sensative skin will find this preparation will keep the cuticle in a sound, firm and healthy condition, rendering it soft and fine in texture. It is prepared with the utmost care and skill from the very finest materials, its action will be found mild and pleasant, and cannot fail to please the most exacting and fastidious. Prepared and sold by

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN,

Druggists, 85 Market street, branch, Fifth and Smithfield.

We have just received in stock an invoice of the most elegant and substantial English hair brushes made from the best Russian bristles, and as we have purchased directly from first hands, we can and will sell them at the lowest possible prices; also a full and very fine line of cloth brushes, tooth brushes, and dressing combs. Our assortment of toilet articles is unsurpassed in the country. Call and see us.

Yoder's German Liniment.

Used twenty-five years as a cure for all troubles of horse flesh. Also, for rheumatism, cuts, bruises, sprains, etc. It should be in every house and stable. For sale by all druggists s

A Universal Remedy.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" for Coughs, Colds, and Bronchial Affections, stand first in public confidence; this result has been acquired by a test of many years. TThs&*.

The New Colonnade Hotel,

Philadelphia, Pa., keeps the files of leading papers in the country in its reading-room.

MARRIED:

BROWN—SCHOONMAKER—On Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., in the Third Presbyterian Church, by the Rev Dr. F. A. Noble, JAMES J. BROWN and GERTRUDE, daughter of Jas. Schoonmaker, Esq.

DIED:

PEARS—On Thursday morning, February 5th, at 7 o'clock, JOHN PALMER PEARS, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, corner of Homewood and Penn avenue, on SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will leave Fairman & Samson's, No. 19 Seventh avenue, at 1 o'clock.

WILLETT—On Wednesday morning, February 4th, 1874, URIAH WILLETT, in the fiftieth year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Seventh street, near Carson street, Birmingham, on SATURDAY MORNING, the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

RODY PATTERSON, JR.,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 117 FOURTH AVENUE.

COFFINS and FUNERAL FURNISHING GOODS of every description. Terms cash.

Oldest Ins. Co in America.
ASSETS, $3,337,489 83.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

Livingston & Co.,
Manufacturers of LIGHT Grey Iron
CASTINGS,
Plain, Japanned, Bronzed, Coppered or Galvanized.
Light Work our Specialty.
Office and Works near Outer Depot, ALLEGHENY CITY.
Postoffice address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

FOR SALE.

ROLLING MILL
FOR SALE.
WE WILL OFFER
AT AUCTION
ON THE PREMISES,
Wednesday, February 18th,
AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., THE
Eagle Rolling Mills
AND
Nail Factory.

These Valuable Mills, situated in Thirty-fourth Ward Pittsburgh, adjoining Works of J. Painter & Son and Singer, Nimick & Co., have unexcelled facilities for economically Manufacturing Sixteen to Eighteen Thousand Tons of Merchant Iron and Nails per annum. Coal can now be delivered in the Mills, at 6½ cents per bushel. Skilled workmen are located in the vicinity, the Machinery is in good condition, and the Works could be put in operation speedily.

This is an opportunity that seldom offers to obtain a well located and equipped Mill at a low price and easy payments.

TERMS—One-third cash, balance in equal payments, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years, with interest, and secured by Bond and Mortgage.

For detailed statement of Machinery, &c., &c., address

R. J. ANDERSON,
J. J. SPEARMAN,
H. W. OLIVER, JR.,
Trustees of J. T. & C. A. Wood.

FOR SALE.
YOUGH HOUSE,
CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

Being about to retire from business, I will sell all the Furniture, Billiard Tables and Household Effects of the above well known Hotel by private contract, or if not so disposed of, by Public Sale on the 26TH OF MARCH NEXT.

DAVID MAHANEY.

INTERESTING TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.

THE NEW ROLLING MILL now approaching completion will be offered

FOR RENT,

To good and responsible parties, for a term of years. The location of this Mill is unsurpassed for its favorable Railroad and other facilities, in the midst of the best Coal Fields. The capacity of the Mill is 8 Puddling and 2 Heating Furnaces, with 2 powerful Engines and Implements complete. A RARE opportunity is here offered to parties with moderate capital.

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PANIC PRICES.
Comforts,
Blankets,
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Upholstery Goods
GREATLY REDUCED FOR 30 DAYS.
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B. EDMUNDSON & SON'S.
55 MARKET STREET.

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Christmas Tree Trimmings,
Fine and Plain Candy,
Manufactured Fresh Every Day,
GO TO
Blair's,
62 FIFTH AVE., Pittsburgh, and
4p 68 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny

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R. WATSON.
Phoenix Steam Brewery,
SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,
MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,
Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBT. WATSON, Manager

$1,000 REWARD.

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that De BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cure cases over 20 years standing. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 00. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents 45 Wood treet, Pittsburgh. TThs

PROCLAMATION.

ELECTION Proclamation!

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, SS:

I, JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, do issue this my Proclamation, that on the THIRD TUESDAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1874, being the seventeenth day of the month, the citizens of said city, qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, will meet in their respective Wards, at their usual voting places, and vote by ballot for City Officers and Members of the Select and Common Councils, as indicated below:

One Person to Serve as Mayor,

One Person to Serve as City Treasurer,

One Person to Serve as City Controller.

Said MAYOR, TREASURER and CONTROLLER to serve for three years from the 1st day of February, A. D., 1875, or such time thereafter as may be designated by law.

One person to serve as CITY CONTROLLER for the unexpired term of Robert J. McGowan, resigned.

The Electors of the First ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Second ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Third ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Controller's office, in Municipal Hall, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the office of the Clerk of the Courts, formerly office of Orphans' Court, in the Court House, in said ward and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Sixth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the house of Henry Wilson, corner of Franklin and Fulton streets, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Ninth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Tenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Lamb Tavern, corner of Penn and Sixteenth streets, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Eleventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Twelfth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, First precinct, to meet at the Public School House, on the corner of Twenty-fifth and Smallman streets; Second precinct to meet at the Public School House, on Smallman street, near Thirtieth street, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Thirteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, First precinct, to meet at the Minersville School House, the Electors of the Second precinct to meet at the School House, corner of Miner and Dickson streets, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Fourteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House on Fifth avenue, near Brady street, known as the Soho School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Fifteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Sixteenth ward, First precinct, to meet at the Liberty street School House, in said ward, the Electors of the Second precinct to meet at the Broomfield School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Seventeenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, First precinct, to meet at the Fortieth street School House, in said ward, the Electors of the Second precinct to meet at the Hatfield School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Eighteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House, on Butler street, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Nineteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at Highland avenue School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Twentieth ward of the City of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House on Ellsworth avenue, in said ward, and known as the Liberty School House, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Twenty-first ward of the City of Pittsburgh, First precinct, to meet at the Lincoln School House, on Frankstown avenue, in said ward; the Electors of the Second precinct to meet at Riverside School House, on Negley's Run road, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Twenty-second ward of the City of Pittsburgh, First precinct, to meet at the Irwin School House, in said ward; Second precinct at Homewood Institute, on Homewood avenue, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

By an ordinance passed in the City Councils, the Electors of the Twenty-third ward, City of Pittsburgh, will hereafter meet at the new Public School building, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Twenty-fourth ward, City of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Ormsby, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Twenty-fifth ward of the City of Pittsburgh, composed of the Second precinct of the Borough of East Birmingham, to meet at Public School House No. 2, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Twenty-sixth ward of the City of Pittsburgh, composed of the First precinct of the Borough of East Birmingham, to meet at Public School House No. 1, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The Electors of the First precinct of the Twenty-seventh ward of the City of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Tavern of Mr. Kreig in said ward; the Electors of the Second precinct to meet at the shop of Adam Cook, at the corner of Holt street and Ormsby lane, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Twenty-eighth ward of the City of Pittsburgh, composed of the Second precinct of the Borough of Birmingham, will meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Twenty-ninth ward of the City of Pittsburgh, composed of the First precinct of the Borough of Birmingham, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Thirtieth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of South Pittsburgh, to meet at the building lately occupied by the Co-operative Store, on the north side of Carson street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Thirty-first ward of the City of Pittsburgh composed of the Borough of Allentown, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Thirty-second ward of the City of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Mount Washington, to meet at the School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Thirty-third ward of the City of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Monongahela, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Thirty-fourth ward of the City of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of West Pittsburgh, to meet at the School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Thirty-fifth ward of the City of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Union, to meet at the Stone Tavern, kept by Robert Smith, in said ward, elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Thirty-sixth ward of the City of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Temperanceville, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Thirty-seventh ward of the City of Pittsburgh, composed of part of the Township of Wilkins, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and annexed the seal of the City of Pittsburgh.

JAMES BLACKMORE,
MAYOR.

AUCTION SALES.

BY JAMES W. DRAPE & CO.
IMMENSE SALE
OF
DRY GOODS!
Bargains! Bargains!
ABOUT
$50,000 WORTH
AT AUCTION

In Store of WILLIAM BURNS & SON, (late S. M. Orr's), 114 Federal street, Allegheny.

The variety is very extensive, and the quality first class. Entire stock must be sold regardless of price. Sale to commence on

Tuesday Morning, at 10 O'Clock and at 2 and 7 O'Clock P. M.,

And to continue each day and evening thereafter until the whole lot has been disposed of.

Terms Cash, or 60 days note for sums above $50 1-100

JAS. W. DRAPE & CO., Auctioneers,
47½ FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

BY A. M'ILWAINE.
640 TONS
COLD SHORT MUCK BARS.

FRIDAY MORNING, February 20th, 1874, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, for account of whom it may concern, 640 tons Cold Short Muck Bars; to be sold in lots of 50 and 100 tons each, as purchasers desire.

This Iron was to be made, by Schuylkill Iron Company, from 90 per cent. of St. Clair Pig Iron and 10 per cent. of Cornwall Pig Iron, furnished by owner under contract, and was made especially for Rail Bars or Common Bar Iron, and is worthy the attention of mill men.

It is now stored in yard on Second avenue, immediately above Smithfield street, and in yard on Duquesne Way, near Brown & Co.'s Mill.

TERMS—Cash, or approved paper, at four months, adding interest.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

PETROLEUM.

WARING BROTHERS,
Successors to Waring & King,
Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,
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Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works
ESTABLISHED 1808.
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Factory BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse 21 and 22 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, JR.
S. B. CAMPBELL. J. W. PAUL.

Get the Best
HOWE STANDARD
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales Repaired.
W. A. McCLURG, 63 Wood st.

STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

FROM NEW YORK.

ABYSSINIA	Wed., Feb. 4	ALGERIA	Wed., Feb. 18
CALABRIA	Wed., Feb. 11	RUSSIA	Wed., Feb. 25

And every following Wednesday and Saturday from New York.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $80, $100 and $120 gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green; for steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, or to
JOHN J. McCORMICK,
Fourth avenue and Smithfield street
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AMUSEMENTS.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER—
R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE..........Lessees and Managers.
H. W. WILLIAMS..........Stage Manager.
Ladies' Matinee To-Day, at 2:30.
TO-NIGHT, A SPLENDID BILL.
Robert Nickle, Lulu Delmay, J. H. Carle, Lizzie Stemple, Harry Kernell, &c., &c.
Monday—Six New Stars.

Pittsburgh Opera House.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD..........Managers.
SATURDAY EVENING, February 7th, 1874.
C. W. COULDOCK
In Shakspeare's Comedy of the
Merchant of Venice.

Shylock	C. W. Couldock
Portia	Mrs. Effie Ellsler
Gratiano	J. N. Gotthold
Old Gobbo	John Ellsler

&c., &c., &c.
To conclude with the comic drama of
MILKY WHITE.
Daniel White..........C. W. Couldock.
Saturday—"Willow Copse" Matinee.

LIBRARY HALL.
Flowton's Grand Romantic Opera
OF
MARTHA,
WILL BE GIVEN ON
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB'Y 10th,
BY THE
GOUNOD CLUB,
WITH
A CHORUS OF OVER 60 VOICES,
THE FULL GERMANIA ORCHESTRA,
NEW COSTUMES, NEW SCENERY.
CAST:

Lady Harriet	Mrs. LOUISA K. CAMP
Nancy	Miss THERESA HENNE
Lionel	Mr. PAUL ZIMMERMAN
Plunket	Mr. PAUL BOEHME
Lord Tristan	Mr. CLARENCE RINEHART
The Sheriff	Mr. B. M. EVERSON
Conductor	Mr. CLEMENT TETEDOUX
Stage Director	Mr. FRANZ LOHMANN
Leader	Mr. GEORGE TEORGE

Admission $1 00. Reserved Seats $1 50.
The sale of Tickets will commence on Saturday Morning, February 7, at 9 o'clock, at the Music Store of H. Kleber & Bro., 122 Wood street.

Mercantile Library Hall.
Theodore Thomas'
Unequalled Concerts!
SIXTY DISTINGUISHED PERFORMERS
TWO GRAND CONCERTS
AND ONE GRAND MATINEE.
Friday Evening, February 13th,
FIRST GRAND CONCERT.
Saturday Afternoon, at 2 O'Clock,
GRAND MATINEE,
Saturday Evening, February 14th,
LAST GRAND CONCERT.
MR. MYRON W. WHITNEY,
The Celebrated Concert and Oratorio Singer will appear, together with other Distinguished Soloists and the
UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
Prices of Admission..........$1 00.
Reserved Seats..........50 cents extra.
The sale of Reserved Seats and Tickets will commence on Monday, February 9th, at Kleber Bros.' Music Store, where the programme of the Concerts can be obtained. Doors open at 7¼, to commence at 8 o'clock. Steinway & Sons' Pianos are exclusively used.

CITY HALL—A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT will be given in OLD CITY HALL, on SATURDAY, 7TH INST., AT 7 P. M., Consisting of READINGS, a Drama in two acts, "THE FORESTER," by Mr. and Mrs. CURRAN, with Vocal and Instrumental Music. The proceeds are to be devoted to the purchase of 2,000 European Singing Birds, to be domesticated in the city and suburbs. Admission 50 cents; children 25 cents. Every lover of beautiful feathered songsters should give their aid.

AMERICAN
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
29 and 31 Fifth Avenue.
Piano, Violin, Singing, Flute, Cornet, Harmony, etc.,
TAUGHT BY THE BEST MASTERS.
Students may begin at any time.
Circulars at the Office and Music Stores.
Evening Lessons in all Branches.

LECTURES.

FREE LECTURE,
At the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association,
On Tuesday Evening, February 10th,
Commencing at 8 o'clock, by
CHARLES J. ARMS, Esq.
Of the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.
SUBJECT:
"BOYS."
You are invited.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

PENN BANK,
118 Wood St., Pittsburgh.
Capital - $250,000.
Bank of Discount, Deposit and Savings.
Deposits received of $1 00 and upward.
Six per Cent. paid on Time Deposits.
Special attention given to collections and correspondence.
JAMES H. HOPKINS, President.
FRANK RAHM, D. W. C. CARROLL, Vice Presidents.
JACOB H. WALTER, Treasurer.
T. BRENT SWEARINGEN, Secretary.
W. N. RIDDLE, Cashier.
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Philip Reymer,	Alfred H. Logan,
John S. Slagle,	Thos. Hare.

TThs

Allegheny Homestead Bank,
244 Beaver Avenue, Allegheny.
CAPITAL..........$200,000
Stockholders individually liable.
Discount days Monday and Thursday. Six per cent. interest paid on Time Deposits. Deposits received from one dollar and upwards.
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Allow 4 per cent. interest on DEPOSITS and transact a general BANKING and BROKERAGE business. Ms

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MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, and to me directed, I will expose at Public Sale, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of February, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Allegheny Wharf, the Steamboat

OIL VALLEY,
Her Boats, Machinery, Furniture, Apparel, Tackle, &c.

Libeled, seized, attached, and condemned as the property of D. A. & J. Sharp McDonald.
JOHN HALL, U. S. Marshal.
February 3, 1874.

MARSHAL'S SALE

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J. SHARP M'DONALD,
Her Boats, Machinery, Furniture, Apparel, Tackle, &c.

Libeled, seized, attached, and condemned as the property of D. A. & J. Sharp McDonald.
JOHN HALL, U. S. Marshal.
February 3, 1874.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

FREEHOLD
Bank and Building
ASSOCIATION,
No. 68 Smithfield St.,
Between Fourth Avenue and Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
CAPITAL..........$200,000.
FREEHOLD PRIVILEGE..........500,000.
DEPOSITORS SECURED
BY ACT OF THE
Legislature of Pennsylvania.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, National or State Bonds, or other good Securities.

Married Women and persons under age, by the charter, can deposit money in their own name, and their money cannot be interfered with by any one except themselves.

Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evening from 7 to 9. Directors meet daily at 12 M.

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THOMAS STEEL,	JARED M. BRUSH,
WM. PHILLIPS,	S. S. BOGGS,

JOHN PAUL.
Secretary and Treasurer—THOMAS STEEL.
Cashier—JAMES P. SPEER.
Solicitors—FRED. M. MAGEE, T. S. BIGELOW.
TThs 3p

CENTRAL BANK,
No. 85 Bank Block, Pittsburgh.
CAPITAL..........$100,000.
Bank of Discount and Deposit.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.
DIRECTORS:

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THOMAS FAWCETT, President.
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J. W. DAVITT, Cashier.
TThs M. HUNNINGS, Assistant Cashier.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK,
206 Ohio Street, Allegheny City.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
Assets January 1, 1873, - $961,031 10
Capital Represented, over $5,500,000 00

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., also on Saturday Evening, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

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Leonhard Walter, Sen.,	Hugh McNeill,
Jacob Kopp,	Damas Lutz,
Joseph Lentner,	C. W. Anschuetz,

Theo. F. Straub,
A. WIESE, President.
L. WALTER, Vice President.
JOS. STRATMAN, Cashier.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 SMITHFIELD STREET.
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AUTHORIZED - - $500,000.
President—GEO. H. ANDERSON.
Cashier—JOHN D. FRASER.
Interest paid on time deposits.
Boards meet daily at 11:30 A. M.

CITY BANK,
Corner Smithfield Street and Sixth Avenue
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL..........$100,000.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold, and when desired, remitted to Europe. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canada.
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H. A. FREYVOGLE, Vice President.
J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.
J. M. TONER, Assistant Cashier.
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Thomas Rourke,	Terrence Campbell,
Patrick Kane,	James Phelan,
James Callery,	H. A. Freyvogle,
Thomas Barnes,	J. S. Adams,
Charles Maginn,	R. J. Grace,

P. Le Goullon.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, Solicitor.

Odd Fellows' Savings Bank,
No. 63 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Chartered by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March, 1872.
CAPITAL..........$100,000
PRIVILEGE..........$500,000.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bonds and other good Securities.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Books of By-Laws furnished at the Bank.
Collections and Returns promptly made.
DIRECTORS:

HENRY LAMBERT,	A. M. BROWN,
ANDREW MILLER,	S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
EDWARD DUFF,	ARCH. McFARLAND,
JAMES GORDON,	D. F. ESTEP,
JOHN SEIFERTH,	G. W. RANKIN,

H. A. WEAVER.
President—HENRY LAMBERT.
Vice President—ANDREW MILLER.
Cashier—W. J. SCULLY.
Open for business from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.
Board of Directors meets daily at 11 o'clock.

Allegheny Savings Bank,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
ORGANIZED IN 1845.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
J. L. GRAHAM..........President.
JOHN W. RIDDLE..........Cashier.
DIRECTORS:

James L. Graham,	D. DeHaven,
John Davidson,	James McBrier,
Andrew Ackley,	John A. Scott,

Henry Palmer.
Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted at current rates of exchange.
Interest allowed on time deposits. TThs

Allegheny National Bank,
OF PITTSBURGH,
No. 33 Fifth Avenue.
Capital Stock, $500,000.
J. W. COOK..........President.
R. W. MACKEY..........Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS..........Cashier.

Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOOD STREET,
(CORNER SECOND).
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and others solicited.
We promise careful attention to all Business entrusted to us.
A. BRADLEY..........President
W. VANKIRK..........Vice President
CYRUS CLARKE, JR..........Cashier

Franklin Savings Fund and
Safe Deposit Company,
Corner Seventh Avenue and Smithfield St.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
Capital - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
ANDREW L. McFARLANE, President.
SAML. A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.

Andrew L. McFarlane,	J. P. Smith,
Saml. A. Long,	Jno. W. Haney,
A. T. Douthett,	M. W. Sackett,

Frank Kohne.
JOHN G. MacCONNELL, Solicitor.

Chas. Camblos & Co
Bankers and Brokers,
NO. 38 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DIVIDEND SCRIPT Bought and Sold on Commission.
STOCKS and BONDS Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention given to Investments.

MAITLAND,
AUDENRIED & CO.,
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BANKERS,
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Gold, Silver and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES. Drafts drawn on all the leading cities of Europe.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—

On and after SUNDAY, November 2d, 1873, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

Pacific Express daily, at 2:30 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:50 a. m., Philadelphia 4:10 p. m., New York 7:35 p. m.

Cincinnati Express daily, at 12:20 p. m. arriving at Harrisburg 10:40 p. m., Philadelphia 2:50 a. m., New York 6:50 a. m., Baltimore 2:25 a. m., Washington 6:13 a. m.

Philadelphia Express daily, except Sunday, 4:40 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:15 a. m., Philadelphia 8:00 a. m., New York 11:55 a. m.

Fast Line daily, at 7:50 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 5:00 a. m., Philadelphia 9:10 a. m., New York 12:35 p. m., Baltimore 8:40 a. m., Washington 10:05 a. m.

Mail Train daily, except Sunday, 7:45 a. m., stopping at all Stations.

Wall's Accommodation, 6:05, 10:20, 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:10, and 1:20 p. m. Sunday, 12:40 p. m.

Brinton Accommodation, 7:00 a. m., 4:50, 5:30 and 9:20 p. m. Sunday, 9:20 p. m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation..........2:49 p. m.
Johnstown Accommodation..........3:50 p. m.

Trains arrive at Union Depot as follows:—

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Mail Train daily, except Monday..........1:20 a. m.
Fast Line daily, except Monday..........1:55 a. m.
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday..........8:40 a. m.
Cincinnati Express daily..........9:20 a. m.
Pacific Express daily..........3:55 p. m.
Way Passenger daily..........8:20 p. m.

Wall's Accommodation, 6:40 and 8:25 a. m., 1:20, 2:40, and 5:45 p. m. Sunday, 1:60 a. m.

Brinton Accommodation, 7:40 and 9:00 a. m., 6:45, 7:25, and 11:10 p. m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation..........4:45 p. m.
Johnstown Accommodation..........10:45 a. m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City.

Mail Train, connecting for Butler..........6:35 a. m.
Express, connecting for Butler..........2:15 p. m.
Freeport Accommodation....9:30 a. m. and 4:17 p. m.
Springdale Accom., 3:05 and 6:10 p. m. Sunday, 12:50 p. m.
Fairview Accommodation..........10:40 a. m.

Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot:—

Express, connecting from Butler..........10:20 a. m.
Mail Train, connecting from Butler..........5:40 p. m.
Freeport Accommodation....8:20 a. m. and 2:25 p. m.
Springdale Accom., 6:50 a. m. and 6:05 p. m. Sunday, 9:50 a. m.
Fairview Accommodation..........12:50 p. m.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices—

No. 78 Fifth avenue, and the Union Depot.

A. J CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON RAILWAY. TIME TABLE.

On and after Monday, February 2, 1874, and until further notice, Trains will leave and arrive at Depot, 226 Carson street, South Pittsburgh, (Pittsburgh time), as follows:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Homestead Accom (from Ormsby)	6 00 a m	Homestead Ac.	6 55 a m
Through Mail	8 45 a m	Elizabeth Ac.	8 35 a m
Monongahela Ac.	11 00 a m	Monong'ela Ex	10 20 a m
Monongahela Ex.	4 00 p m	Through Mail	1 55 p m
Elizabeth Ac.	6 15 p m	Monongahela Ac.	5 35 p m

All Trains daily except Sunday.

Church Train leaves Monongahela City every Sunday at 8 00 a. m., stopping at all points for passengers, and reaching Pittsburgh at 10 00 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1 00 p. m., arriving at Monongahela City at 3 05 p. m.

Three Through Trains for all important points on the Monongahela river.

Passengers from Brownsville and up river points make close connection with Morning Express at Monongahela City, reaching Pittsburgh three hours quicker than by packet, and making all important connections East and West.

Baggage called for or delivered at depots, hotels or residences by Johnson's Express. Leave orders at Passenger Depot, 226 Carson street (South Side), or General Office, 61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

JOHN M. BYERS, Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
WM. J. ROSE, General Passenger Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, February 2, 1874, Two Through Trains daily (except Sunday) will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Hulton Accommodation	6:40 a m	6:30 a m
Buffalo Express	7:00 a m	9:45 p m
Kittanning Accommodation	11:40 a m	5:45 p m
Titusville Express	2:00 p m	2:40 p m
Brady's Bend Accommodat'n	3:25 p m	10:10 a m
Hulton Accommodation	4:35 p m	9:10 a m
Soda Works Accommod'n	6:00 p m	8:20 a m
Hulton Accommodation	10:50 p m	7:20 p m

Church Train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 10:10 A. M. and leaves at 12:50 P. M.

Express Trains stop only at Principal Points.

Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.

Buffalo Express daily; on Sundays, to Oil City only. All other trains daily except Sundays.

Buffalo Express makes close connections at Red Bank Junction with trains on Eastern Extension to Reynoldsville and intermediate stations.

Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets, can be procured at the Ticket Offices, No. 76 Fifth avenue and in the Union Depot.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Superintendent, Pittsburgh.
JAMES H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after DECEMBER 14, 1873, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:28 a m	Pacific Ex.	2:22 a m
Chicago Mail	6:13 a m	Wheeling Ex.	10:52 a m
Clev & Whg Mail	6:43 a m	Chicago Express	1:58 a m
Erie and Ashtabula Ex.	7:13 a m	Cleveland Ex.	3:53 p m
Chicago Express	10:13 a m	Chicago Mail	3:43 p m
Clev & Whg Ex.	2:13 p m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex.	2:48 p m
Pacific Express	2:28 p m	Ch &St Louis Ex	7:23 p m
Wellsville Ex.	4:28 p m	Cleve & Whg Ex	7:03 p m
Erie and Wrn Ex	4:38 p m	Erie and Ashtabula Express	11:43 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac.	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	10:28 a m	Leetsdale Ac.	7:43 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	12:08 p m	Beaver Falls	8:13 a m
Sharpsville and Ashtabula Ac.	1:28 p m	Enon Ac.	8:48 a m
Enon Ac.	3:48 p m	Sharpsville and Warren Ac.	9:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	5:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	12:53 p m
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:23 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:23 p m
Leetsdale Ac.	8:28 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	4:28 p m
Leetsdale Ac.	10:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:53 a m

Pacific Express leaves daily.
Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Pacific Express arrives daily Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE "SHORT LINE."

ALTERATION OF TIME. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, 1873, trains on this Road will depart and arrive from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Local Mail	6:20 a m	McKeesport Ac.	6:40 a m
Through mail to Wash. & Balt.	8:00 a m	McKeesport Ac.	7:30 a m
Mixed way	9:15 a m	West Newton Ac	8:30 a m
McKeesport Ac	10:50 a m	Trough Ex.	9:05 a m
Connellsv's Ac.	3:25 p m	Connellsv's Ac.	11:00 a m
McKeesport Ac	4:35 p m	McKeesport Ac.	12:10 p m
West Newton Ac	5:20 p m	McKeesport Ac	2:05 p m
McKeesport Ac	6:20 p m	Uniontown Ac.	6:15 p m
Through Ex to Wash. & Balt.	8:00 p m	McKeesport Ac.	7:35 p m
McKeesport Ac	11:00 p m	Through mail	9:40 p m
*W. Newton ChT	12:45 p m	*W. Newton ChT	10:05 a m

Mail and Accommodation Trains daily except Sunday.
Express Trains daily.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.
Save 75 miles travel. Washington City, Baltimore Philadelphia, New York and all points east.
General Ticket Office, 43 Fifth avenue.

R. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent.
SAML. C. HOUGH, Genl. Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after NOVEMBER 2d, 1873, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:28 a m	McDonald Ac.	7:18 a m
Columbus Mail	7:18 a m	Washington Ac.	8:18 a m
Washington Ac.	8:48 a m	Steubenville Ac.	9:53 a m
Pacific Express	9:53 a m	Cincinnati Ex.	12:03 p m
McDonald Ac.	12:03 p m	McDonald Ac.	4:13 p m
Southern Ex.	3:08 p m	Washington Ac.	3:53 p m
Steubenville Ac.	3:28 p m	Columbus Mail	6:13 p m
Washington Ac.	5:01 p m	Fast Line	7:33 p m
McDonald Ac.	6:13 p m	Southern Ex.	12:28 a m
Sunday Ch train	12:48 p m	Sunday Ch train	10:03 a m

Fast Line and Southern Express leave daily.
Fast Line and Cincinnati Express arrive daily.
All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

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Havana, Cuba	Weekly.
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Norfolk and Richmond Va.	Tri-Weekly.
Boston and Providence	Semi-Weekly.

Through Rates given to Portland and Bangor, Maine, and other principal cities in New England.

Freight carefully handled and forwarded promptly. For through rates, or other information, apply to Agent Penna. R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, or

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Sail every THURSDAY and SATURDAY,
From Pier 45, North River, New York.
Rates of Passage:

CABIN—$80 and $90, gold, according to the location of berth.

Round trip tickets at low rate.

STEERAGE—To Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30.

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Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Baris, at reduced rates.

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For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage, at 32 Broadway.

Apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York,
T. H. MURRAY, 7 Ninth street, or to
MAX SHAMBERG, 163 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Where plans of Cabin can be seen and every information given.

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Saloon, $80, Gold, (Sailings after April 1, $100 Gold). Steerage, $30, Currency. Prepaid Certificates, $32. Drafts in sums to suit.

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Pearl Wheat	18 cts
5 Cakes Palm Soap	25 cts
13 Cakes Toilet Soap	20 cts
6 Bars Wax Soap	25 cts
7 Bars Women's Friend Soap	25 cts
Cheese, ℔	12 cts
Flour, per sack	1 75

Save 10 Per Cent on Groceries.
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